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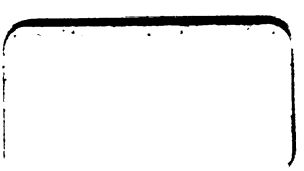

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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The Tobacco Worker.

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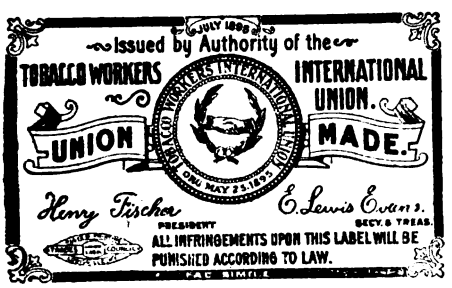

Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROOMS 66 AND 67
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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"Union Labels"

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We make many other Brands equally GOOD

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SMOKE THE POPULAR BRANDS

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1⅓ oz., Granulated

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EMPTY BAGS REDEEMED FOR CASH

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Globe, Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit.

SMOKINGS

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CUT PLUGS

Gold Flake
Blue Label
Pickaninny
Canada Royal
Navy
5 Cent
Navy Jack
Hope
Roman Mixture
Sam and John
Pipe Dream

SCRAPS

Globe Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS

Blue Label
Fame
All Leaf
Globe
Oronoco
Standard Time
Sweet Rose
Gold Flake
Hope

GRANULATED

Duke of York
Mixture
Globe Mixture
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Fruit Juice
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And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

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Manufacturers Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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CHEW AND SMOKE

Red Horse

Tobacco.

Old Established Tobacco Brands

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Claw Hammer — *On the Square*

Kismet — *Full Pay*

G. T. W. — CUP — *Day's Work*

Strater's Natural Leaf Plug

North Star Granulated Smoking

Rose Bud Long Cut Chew and Smoke — *North Star* Fine Cut

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

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"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

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OLD NORTH STATE

OLD NORTH STATE

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF

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THE LARGEST SELLING INDEPENDENT BRAND OF FINE SMOKING TOBACCO IN THE WORLD

IT'S UNION-MADE OF COURSE

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 8. December, 1904. No. 12.

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

REPORT OF CHARLES LAVOIE,

Label Agitator and Organizer for Canada.

At the time of sending in my last report I was in Montreal, where I visited over a dozen of the local unions before leaving. I also attended another meeting of our local before going from Montreal, at which gathering I instructed the officers and members as to their duties and gave them a talk on the Union Label, explaining to them how they would strengthen and build up their union, and increase their wages and better their conditions generally by carrying on an active agitation for our Blue Label and by demanding other articles bearing the Union Label of other organizations.

I had the satisfaction before leaving Montreal of seeing some of the results which my agitation had effected. I found that, owing to a demand for labeled tobaccos, a large number of the dealers who had never before handled union lines, had commenced to stock their shelves and showcases with lines of Blue Labeled chewing and smoking tobaccos.

Apart from that, within a month's time, there will not be a store in the city which will not have in stock several brands of Blue Labeled tobaccos. This will be due to the fact that some one or two of the four local factories which have lately adopted our label have their brands on sale in all the stores in the city, which I believe will be a benefit to all union factories, and also for the Tobacco Workers, as it will help to lead to an increased demand for the label.

It is a pleasure to be able to report an addition of several more good brands of smoking tobacco which will bear the Blue Label. The firm of J. Rattry & Co. having decided to unionize their factory and in the future use the label. They are manufacturers of the widely known "Mastiff and Tarton" brands of cut smoking tobacco.

Leaving Montreal my first stop was at St. Johns, Que., where I spent a couple of days and addressed meetings of the Brotherhood of Carpenters Laborers' Unions.

The Laborers' Union have a membership of over three hundred, and comprise the biggest part of the movement in St. Johns.

After being informed of the conditions of the Tobacco Workers they promised to do all they could to assist us in bringing Blue Label tobaccos to the front, and pledged themselves to buy in the future only such brands as had the Blue Label upon it.

From St. Johns I went to Farham and Sherbrooke. In both of these places I found, upon visiting the dealers, that labeled tobaccos and cigarettes were not on sale with the exception of the T. & B. package. I was unable to meet with any of the four unions located in Farham, as they did not meet until the following week, but I called on the officers of all the unions, and explained to them the purpose of my mission; also supplied them with label literature, which they promised to distribute among their members and also bring the matter up before the next meeting of their respective locals.

At Sherbrooke I addressed meetings of the Machinists, Brotherhood of Carpen-

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ters, Bricklayers and Masons' Unions, all of whom passed resolutions pledging themselves to buy, and help work up, a demand for union tobaccos.

Owing to the Dominion elections being so near at hand, the attendance at the union meetings at Sherbrooke were rather slim, but apart from that, the labor movement in that place is in a weak condition, which makes it difficult for the union firms to get their goods on the market, as there is strong opposition from the American Tobacco Company, which can only be overcome by the workers supporting label tobaccos.

Going to St. Hycinthe, I found the workers there very poorly organized, as there was no label tobaccos at all, or even label cigars, on sale, and, owing to the difficulty of getting in communication with the workers, I considered better results could be obtained if my efforts were spent in other places.

Arriving in Quebec City, I called upon and interviewed Mr. N. Dronin, President of the Rock City Tobacco Company, also Mr. J. Lemessieurs of Lemessieurs & Co.. tobacco manufacturers.

Mr. Dronin was unable to give me any decided answer in regard to unionizing their factory, as the manager was out of the city. He was in favor of the idea, however, and gave me a pressing invitation to call on them again when the manager would be in the city.

Lemessieurs & Co. is a smaller concern, and did not care to go into the deal until they saw what the Rock City company would do. Their action in this respect is not to be wondered at, considering the factional spirit which exists in Quebec City at the present time.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES LAVOIE.

If the employer or employé ever ex ect to get along well together, or adjust eir differences, they must do it peaceably. There is never anything gained y war, and is extremely costly to say e least, The employé should work for s employer's interest, and the employer ould pay well for that service. If they eet on a level plain, and do what is st and right between man and man, re will be no need of strikes or arbi tion.—[*Ex.*

THE UNWELCOME VISITOR.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

W'EN Satan come ter yo' house,
Hummin' er chune,
He sholy will expect you
Ter return de visit soon!

Watch im—oh, watch 'im,
No matter whar he roam;
W'en you hear 'im knockin',
Dat's de day you ain't at home!

Bolt de door en shutter
W'en he making er his moan;
Put out all de fire—
He got fire er his own!

Watch 'im—oh, watch 'im,
En hide yo' honeycomb;
W'en yo' hear 'im knockin',
Dat's de day you ain't at home!

LABOR CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
In the World's Work.

AN exceedingly unattractive picture of industrial life in Russia is presented by John Callan O'Laughlin. Mr. O'Laughlin has studied Russian industrial conditions at first hand. He finds that Russian factory workers form less than 2 per cent of the population of the empire, which is naturally an agricultural country. "In no other country of Europe," he says, "are wages so low as in Russia. American workmen earn twice, and even three times, as much. The average monthly wages paid in the departments of Moscow and Vladimir are as follows: Men, $8 to $8.50 a week; women, $6 per week; youths between 15 and 17, $3.50 a week; girls between 15 and 17, $3 a week; children of both sexes, $2.50 per week.

"In the western section of the empire wages are 50 per cent higher than in the central section. As one goes farther eastward wages progressively diminish, and in the extreme east they are at least 20 per cent below those of the industrial region of the center. The number of days of work in the west is greater than in the center, and the number of days worked in the center is greater than in the east. In the Baltic provinces and at

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St. Petersburg and neighborhood, the working days number 290 annually, in the center they number 280, and in the east 270.

"The following average monthly wages are paid in the various important industries. To get the St. Petersburg scale, 30 per cent should be added: Cotton industry—men $10, women $9; linen industry—men $9, women $6; silk industry—men $12, women $5; sugar-refining industry—men $7, women $6 50; glass industry—men $6.50, women $3; porcelain industry—men $9, women $6; steel industry—men $12."

There is a good deal of industrial unrest. But the imperial government takes a strong position in labor matters, absolutely prohibiting strikes and trades unions, but also suppressing the company store system. As to the possible effect of the present war on industrial conditions in Russia, Mr. O'Laughlin says:

"It is nonsense to suppose that the grievances of labor in Russia will provoke revolution any more than similar grievances in the United States will precipitate it. That a propaganda, directed principally from Germany, is in progress, is true. 'Workmen, Pray for Japan,' reads a printed bill that fell from nowhere in a St. Petersburg factory, 'for in Russia's Defeat You Will Achieve Your Rights!' The workmen, however, seem to be too patriotic to take advantage of the embarrassment of the government. The great majority earnestly and sincerely wish the triumph of the Czar. The authorities are aware that the discontent of the men is due principally to long hours, excessive fines (which are pocketed by the employers) and low wages. The first two grievances are based upon illegal acts, but the last is an economic condition which the minister of finance does not care to touch. Whenever the men are well treated, they have never given trouble. They are good workmen, with little initiative."

The man who expects as great returns from a 10-cent union as he does from a well-financed organization, is first cousin to the dunce who thinks a stage coach should make as good time as a fast express train.

MUTUAL RECOGNITION NECESSARY.

The Labor Movement in America Is As Yet In Its Teens, and, Although It May Be a Precocious Child,

IT HAS A DEAL TO LEARN.

By BERNARD ROSE,
In the Weekly Bulletin.

THE era of industrial peace for which so many are clamoring can only arrive after Organized Labor and Organized Capital have met together in one great war in which neither side is defeated. Their mutual weaknesses will compel the contestants to declare a lengthy truce, and they will leave the battlefield with a heightened respect for each other's strength and resources.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the militant of both sides are spoiling for a fight. The employers are banding together and have commenced preliminary hostilities by the issuance of a manifesto which commends the employëes of the whole land to stand by like interests and make a fight to a finish for the declaration of

THE "CLOSED SHOP."

From the employers' standpoint, the "open shop" is a desirable advantage in the operating of a business; it eliminates a troublesome agent, *i. e.*, the interference by unions with the employer's ideas of the treatment that should be accorded his staff of employës. Men have at all times fought to the death all forms of interference that they deemed was an abridgment of their liberty, and it is for individuals that take pride in their superior executive ability most humiliating to be compelled by the socially inferior trade unionist, through his collective organization, to treat the worker in the same manner and spirit that he does his business confreres.

There is some excuse for an employer's hatred of unionism. Where union men have taken advantage of their business relations with an employer by repeatedly

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threatening him with dire penalties in the event of his failing to do this or that immediately, they have exasperated him to such an extent that he conceives an intense dislike for everything and everybody connected with Organized Labor.

It is due to this method of promoting friction that is so frequently used by unenlightened labor leaders that the boom in favor of union destruction has been given such an impetus, and organizers and delegates of employers' unions have been labeled true Americans.

The representatives of capital draw from an extensive vocabulary scores of denunciatory adjectives for the benefit of unions and labor leaders. The more radical element of the labor side reply in kind and do their share of vocal and literary burnishing. The employers seem to be convinced that if a simultaneous national and local onslaught is made upon Organized Labor it will go by the board.

Organized Labor believes as does its opponents, and we may expect a battle will take place not so much for the purpose of the annihilation of either of the parties, but with the object of testing the recuperative powers of the combatants. We may rest assured that Organized Capital will make full use of all the vast material resources at its command to show labor leaders it can not be trifled with and powerfully resents all action that tends in any way to contract its powers. Truthful and candid friends of the labor movement will admit that the openly declared hostility and intentions of Organized Capital will be a much needed corrective and at the same time strengthen trades unions by putting them on their guard.

We are too prone at times to overrate our own powers and commit rash acts that carry with them corresponding reactive penalties. The menacing attitude of the organized employers will teach labor leaders to be a little more circumspect. The labor movement in America is as yet in its teens,, and, though it may be a precocious child, it has a deal to learn, particularly in the matter of locomotion. Obstacles in its path will not be overcome by being stumbled over, but by a thorough and adequate comprehension of the difficulties to be encountered.

The employers' eagerness for war will no doubt be gratified, and it may be the means of opening their eyes to the reality of the ever present issue with us—a conflict of naturally opposite interests. These interests are perpetually alien to one another, and a compromise is only possible when they both see that mutual recognition is desirable and necessary.

THRIVES ON OPPOSITION.

Our opponents talk of men losing their individuality when they join a union, a labor organization. That is simply absurd. As soon as a workman enters a modern industrial plant he has lost his individuality. No longer is he a whole workman in the sense of the position he occupied some years ago. He is simply one little cog in the great wheel of industry. He is one atom in the great aggregate of employes who furnish the finished product.

Of course, the organizations of labor are growing in the same proportion that industries develop, and the organizations of labor will continue to grow, despite everything the opposition may try to bring forth, despite all of their abuse, despite their talk about the Gompers eight-hour bill and the Gompers-Mitchell anti-injunction bill, and despite their caricatures of us in the alleged comic papers, as breeders of discontent. These things will do no good as far as eliminating the organizations of labor is concerned. It is like the shamrock of the Irishman, "the faster you pluck them the thicker they grow."

You cannot drive out this natural growth of the organizations of labor any more than you can drive out of the human heart the desire for better hopes, for better conditions and for a better life. A people may be born in slavery and die in slavery and never know what freedom means, but the workingmen of America have tasted freedom. They know what real liberty is, that liberty which comes from the power of united organization. They have tasted that freedom.—*American Federationist.*

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
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See that This Label

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether Plug, Package or Twist. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

A Happy and Merry X-mas to All!

The Dawn of Christmas.

Christmas Day begins in the middle of the Pacific ocean, and there is where Santa Claus starts and ends his great and only journey of the year.

French Unions Growing.

There are 614,000 members of the French trades unions. The organizations, although small, with an average membership of only 170, are rapidly growing, their numbers having more than doubled within the last eight or ten years.

THE SOUL'S HOUR.

By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

ALL day I have toiled in that busy mill
Where souls are ground andmon y is made;
All day, till my tomples throb and thrill
With the whirring grind of the wheels of trade.

All day I have gripped the trenchant steel
And grappled with columns black and grim;
Till to-night I am faint and my senses reel,
And the glory of God seems far and dim.

And so I have come to this quiet room
To sit in the dark and touch the keys—
To wake the ghost and the lost perfume
Of the soul's dead flowers with my harmonies.

And here, alone, for a single hour
I can dream and idle and drift away;
I can touch the ghost of a passion-flower—
I can catch the gleam of a vanished day.

I can gather the lilies of long ago
That bloomed by the path where 'a baby trod;
And love first roses, as white as snow,
That are blossoming now at the feet of God.

Oh, stainless lilies, and roses white!
Oh, passion-flower, with your petals red!
You are mine once more for an hour, to-night,
Though the heart be dumb and the years be dead.

Oh, scented summer of long ago!
Oh, vanished day with your gleam of gold!
Oh, blood-red lips and bosom of snow!
You are mine once more as in days of old—

Just for to-night, for at early dawn
I am back to the grovel of greedy lust;
Where the wheels of traffic go whirring on,
And souls are ground into golden dust.

As late as 1817 ten delegates of the calico printers of Boston, Mass., were put in jail for meeting to consider the question of wages.

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Deaths.

In Memoriam.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1904.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Ruler to call from our midst our beloved friend and sister, LIZZIE LOVELL, and,

WHEREAS, It has caused sorrow and grief to enter the hearts and homes of those dearest to her, and we sincerely extend our sympathy in this hour of trial and affliction. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the stricken and bereaved family of the deceased, and also one be spread on the minutes, and one to be sent to THE TOBACCO WORKER for publication. THOMAS GAVIN, *Rec. Sec'y*
Local No. 16, T. W. I. U.

The cause of a great deal of the wrong in the world arises from thoughtlessness. Men do not stop to think how this or that act of theirs may result in harm to another. The manifest form of human action in union men, as well as others, is consideratiyeness toward others.

TRUST HARD HIT.

Canadian Parliament Deals the American Octopus a Staggering Blow.

It is said that the American Tobacco Company, bowing to the will of the Canadian parliament, is preparing to cancel contracts it has hitherto obtained from customers binding them to handle none but the trust's brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, minister of inland revenue, will have an official inquiry made at once to ascertain whether the contracts ara still in force. If they are not promptly withdra n the unpleasant duty would devolve upon him of cancelling the licenses under which this corporation carries on its operations throughout Canada.

This is the result of the passage of the anti-trust bill, which is so comprehensive in its provisions that when enacted it will give the government absolute, if not despotic, power over the tobacco, whiskey, ale and all other industries which are within the jurisdiction of the inland revenue.

Chew Union Made

RED SCRAP

Devils Heads Good For Presents.

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STRIKE LOSSES AND GAINS.

The Statistics Furnished by the Government Bureau of Labor Are Indeed Startling.

(From the Railway Conductor.)

IT is a common thing to see in newspapers and magazine articles, and to hear proclaimed from the pulpit and rostrum, and in conversation, a bemoaning of the terrible loss sustained by employers and employës, and the public generally, as a result of strikes. Possibly a majority of the people who take such a doleful view of the strike do not look further beneath the surface than to see the immense financial loss, and unconsciously their sympathy or blame, or both goes out to the employë.

The statistics furnished by the Government Bureau of Labor are indeed startling. It says: "During the last twenty years there have been 22,000 strikes, involving a loss to employës and employers of over $400,000,000. The loss to the workmen themselves has been more than twice that of the employers.

As a bald, bare statement, this is really quite startling. As a leaf from the debit side of the ledger and with the credit side left out, it presents an ominous disregard for property belonging to others, and also a lack of proper self-interest. Some may even contend that there is no credit side to offset the loss. Let us see about that. To make good the contention of absolute loss, or of any loss by strikes, one would have to prove that there is work left undone that would have to be done had there been no strikes. This would not be an easy thing to do, in view of the well known fact that the work of the world goes on just the same as if there had never been a strike, and certainly the average production has not fallen below the need of the country in any single article of daily use. True it is, that in some specific industry production has been checked for the time being; but in a large sense the world's work has gone on uninterruptedly. But in a large sense the trade-unionists, or, in fact, anyone who will take the time to study the question, contends that there is a credit side to the account that far out-balances any material consideration or lack of industrial accomplishments. This credit is summed up in advanced civilization, better economic conditions, larger personal liberty and a better outlook for future achievments of humanity.

It might be asked, do we believe in strikes, and we would answer that we most assuredly do, if the cause for them exists. We also might be asked if we believe in war, and we would unhesitatingly answer yes, if the need for it exists.

Strikes are, of course, industrial warfare, and if other warfare is right then strike wars are right. In the great wars of the world men do not count as lost all the money spent and the property destroyed as an absolute loss, or a debit to which there is no corresponding credit. The saying that civilization rides on a cannon carriage is perhaps as true a thing was ever said, and still it is a terrible fact to contemplate.

In our own country, the war against the Indians has been one of constantly varying intensity, but withal a never-ending one from almost the day of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. No one in this country would contend that the ends have not justified the means. It would hardly do to say that the same ends might have been attained by peaceful methods, because that is probably not so, as the two peoples could not have lived together and evolved from out the then vast wilderness the mighty nation America is today. No one now thinks of placing the achievements in the arts and science in this country over against the sacrifices in human life, human misery, money expended and property wasted. The same thing can be said about the couquest of Africa and Asia—vast indeeed has been the sacrifice of human life and expenditure of money, yet it may not be doubted that conditions existed in those countries, as in America, from which the untold future developements of civilization and humanizing influences could never otherwise have been evolved. These nations have made strides in industrial and economic advancements from which previous and original conditions forever precluded them. It would be idle to attempt to compute these results on a

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money basis. So we think it would be, and is, a mighty underrating of the value of results to say, that in twenty-two years the losses by strikes have amounted to $400,000,000. As well might we say that our war with Spain was a total loss, which, so far as the money part of it is concerned, is the truth. Yet how insignificant does the loss of money, yea, even the loss of life, seem when we put over against those items the single one, that from off the shores of those great "Islands of the Seas" mediæval tyranny has been swept into a deserving oblivion; and in its place not only has a new republic been born, but a newer, deeper and wider significance has, under God, been given to the fundamental truths of our "Declaration of Independence." How far then from the underlying truth is it to say, that in the last twenty years "strikes have cost $400,000,000," or any other amount of money, and while it is no doubt true, still it is so far from being *all* the truth that it is as misleading as if it was largely falsehood.

No one need doubt but that from out the mighty struggle going on in the far east a newer and better civilization will result to both nations. and that the very vital element of contention in this great war, the one from whence comes the deep significance of it, is the selfsame one that dictates to the strikers not to count the cost in dollars, but with a steadfast look to, and sure belief in, the future, know that greater individual liberty and freedom are in the balance and not dollars. Nay, it is fair to suppose that the well-nigh marvelous results attained by Japan thus far in the war are owing to the fact that each individual fighting "unit" is thoroughly imbued with the "love of country" sentiment, and hope for a continuation of the large individual liberty heretofore enjoyed, while this sentiment is almost wanting in the general makeup of the Russian army; not only this, but the Russian soldier knows that even if Russia wins the future holds for him no "rainbow of promise" for better industrial conditions, or a larger personal liberty. The fear of banishment to the dreaded Siberian wastes, or residence there has not inculcated any marked degree of that love of country or taste for freedom which induces men to offer up their lives as willing sacrifices for the good of posterity.

No one is better qualified to judge of war, than one who has been through it, and probably to none is the prospect of war more terrible; so also is it pertinent to say that no one knows of the horrors of industrial warfare better than those who have been through them, and no one would be more eager to avoid the strife. The union man who has the right idea of strikes thinks of them as a last resort—thinks of them as a civilized nation does of the arbitrament of war, the last sad and awful catastrophe.

It may be a Utopian dream to fancy a time in the future when both industrial wars and wars between nations will have ceased to be necessrry, that is, that the causes for them have been removed, or that human nature has so changed, developed, that the greed of gain and the greed of power will have been eliminated from human nature to such an extent that the brotherhood of man will have become a vitalized entity, the succor of the weak by the strong, the uplifting of the downtrodden, will have become a glorious consummation of humanity. Infinitely far off does such a time seem now, but who can tell what the unfolding of the future will reveal!

Underneath the serious and momentous discussion of strikes, if wise leadership and, hence, wise counsel prevails, the whole present and future costs and gains of them will enter in as the vital element of consideration. Welfare of the few should be subordinated to the welfare of the many. Temporary advantages or gains should not be allowed to obscure the vision to the large potentialities of the future. Glad indeed would every true labor-union man be if the morrow could see established some "Hague Tribunal" to which might be referred, with absolute knowledge of a just decision, all the industrial disputes —strikes—of the future. If such an august tribunal could be established, and to it could be referred for solution the great problems of the relations of capital and labor, then we believe, nay, we know, that every true labor-union man would welcome the dawn of such a happy

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day as being a realization of all his hopes and the end sought for in all the past industrial strife.

Those who consider as lost beyond all hope of recovery the actual money losses of a strike we would request to change their point of view, and then see if there is not a compensating side to strikes that makes them, although an evil, one out from which much good will accrue. We must remember that every age has more or less of transition in it, and every period has in it somewhat of a crisis. We have the experiences of the past from which to learn wisdom for the future, and if both employer and employë do not combine to combat all retrogressive tendencies, and coöperate with each other in those relations of life which make for greater industrial and social peace, security and freedom, then all the wars of the past will have to be fought over again.

CARPENTERS' BOYCOTT FORBIDDEN.

A sweeping decree against the Pittsburg District Council and Carpenters' Local, No. 500, has been handed down by Judge Galbreath, at Butler, Pa. It is the outgrowth of the recent Carpenters' strike against Purvis & Co., in which an injunction was recently issued. The strikers filed exceptions, which are overruled, and the defendants ordered to pay $1,770 to the plaintiffs, besides the cost of the case. By the decree the defendants are forbidden—

"To request that customers have their work done in union mills in preference to mills of the defendants.

"To conspire or attempt to interfere by intimidating or attempting to intimidate by express, or implied, or direct or indirect threats of injury to business of plaintiff's customers.

"To send out any notice that plaintiffs are under the ban of union carpenters.

"To enforce the rule of the union forbidding members of the union to handle non-union mill work.

"To enforce rules existing or that may hereafter be adopted which would, by coercion of the union men, interfere with the plaintiff's business.

"To issue union labels to mills in the Pittsburg jurisdiction for the purpose of interfering with the plaintiff's business."

A Prayer For the Poor.

Col' win' a-tryin'
Ter break down de do'—
Lawd sen' de Chris'mus
Of peace ter de po'!

Lean wolf a-howlin'
Out dar in de snow—
Lawd sen' de Chris'mus
Of peace ter de po'!

Sweet li'l chillun
Wid nowhar ter go—
Lawd sen' de Chris'mus
Of love ter de po'!

—[*Atlanta Constitution.*

UNION DWARFS.

(From the Shoe Workers' Journal.)

THE lot of a president of a labor union is not a happy one. At times, it is his work and duty, in the interests of the union—in the interests of all the members—to oppose the pet theories and fancy schemes of individuals, Yet, this is regularly overlooked by members in this, that or the other locality, who ally themselves to the flaming torch of some vindictive individual.

In opposing these theories and schemes of the individual, the president of a union often incurs the implacable hatred of the theory or scheme promoter. Henceforth, these individuals have only one mission of any consequence in life, namely, to take advantage of every opening to get back at the president. Their activity in union affairs is determined almost altogether by the opportunities given to injure and defeat the work of the president. Their local union is often made an innocent party to their mad folly. Their attitude in local affairs is usually decided by their spleen for the president.

Is it not about time the members take a common-sense view of these gentlemen, who are perpetually ranting against the officers of their union? It is about time that these gentlemen were taken at their true worth. Turn the light of unionism on them and take a union inventory of them, and it will be found that the have no union asset at all. They have nothing but a malicious de-

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sire to square a distorted grievance against one who, ninety-nine times in one hundred, honestly discharged his duty to the organization.

This consummate rot of allowing these union dwarfs to nurse their ill-natured designs on sentiment, credulity and trumped-up charges is palpable nonsense.

Weigh them in the Union scale with the officers they vilify and it would require a powerful X-ray machine to locate their union stature.

It is impossible to reason with or placate these peculiarly constituted individuals. They view the president and the demands and duties devolving upon his office with the eyes of cave fish. Their unionism slumbers, while their vicious propensities rattle around wherever it is possible to deliver a stab. Their one demand is somebody's head. It seems a hopeless task to bring them to a reasonable point of view, and the afflicted union must wait until some process is invented by which cotton batting can be injected into their craniums to protect their one last, glimmering, lonesome grain of sanity from being shattered against the walls of a thick skull.

Turn the light of unionism on them and they will scurry like a happy dream before the bogey man.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one; even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $2.00, in addition to whatever assessments he may have owed at the time of his suspension.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the

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coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFITS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

Gain For Workers.

In Chicago during the past year over 50,000 workers had their hours of labor reduced from ten to nine, and a gain in wages amounting to over $9,000,000. We guess this is awful bad, from the standpoint of the wage earner.

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DOESN'T BEAR THE UNION LABEL.

(From the Rochester Labor Journal.)

Editor Journal: We, the members of Tobacco Workers' International Union, wish to call the attention of Organized Labor and their friends in Rochester to the fact that "Real Thing" plug tobacco has lost the union label; therefore, you cannot get the label of the Tobacco Workers on this brand of tobacco.

We ask you to tell your storekeeper of this fact and insist on being served with goods bearing the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' Union. There are a number of good union plug tobaccos on the local market, so insist that your dealer has goods of that description.

There is no reason why a member of Organized Labor should use scab tobacco.

What do you think of a man who would take your job or work in your place if you were on strike?

Well, the tobacco workers have the same right to think the same of you, as you are not only helping to kill their organization, but are spending your union wages to help fight them when you buy scab tobacco.

Think it over—the Tobacco Workers do not ask much.

We again repeat: "Real Thing" is unfair and a scab tobacco. Do not buy it and your dealer will not sell it. Give it back and insist on goods bearing the union label at all times and places.

Don't forget that "Duke's Mixture" is still unfair, even though the tobacco trust has the bill boards covered with signs advertising this brand, saying it is the largest selling tobacco in the world. They mean the "scab" world, and Rochester, we are pleased to note, is not that class.

"Recruit" and "Sweet Caporal" are put up by the same combination that claims to own the world and the fullness thereof.

Instructions to Her Dentist.

A Kansas woman wanted a set of false teeth and wrote to a Topeka dentist thus:

"My mouth is three inches across, five-eighths thru the jowl. Some hummocky on the aige, shaped somethin' like a hoss shoe, toe foreward. If you want me to be more particular I'd have to come up thar."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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CHEW

"WORTH" NAVY

UNION MADE by
INDEPENDENT FACTORY.

Genuine "GREENVILLE" Tobacco, made by the Originators.
Buy no Chromo Imitation.
MARTIN'S "SUPERFINE". ROSERRINE LOVING CUP.

H. H. MARTIN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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UNION MADE TOBACCO FOR UNION MEN

POWER.....
OLD BURLEY
UNION MINER

LONG CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS

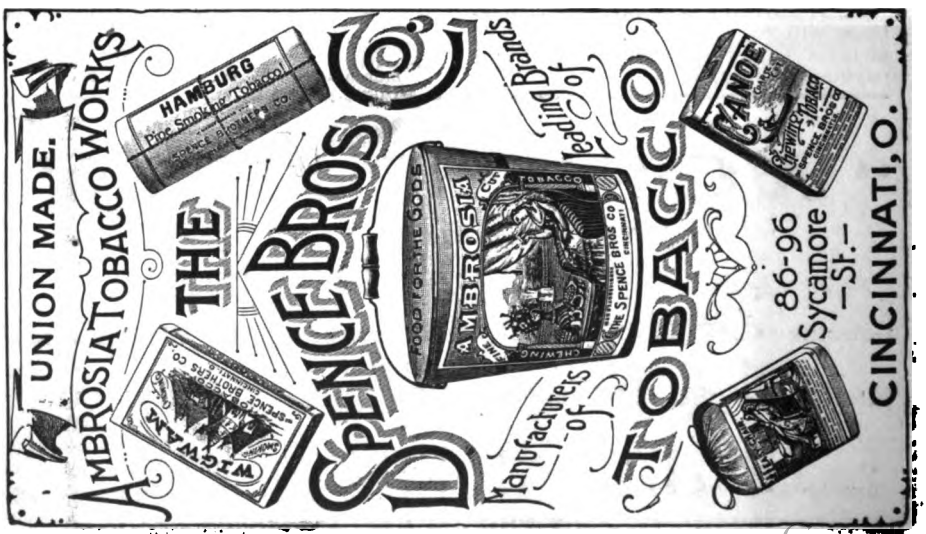
Loldersdorf, Schmidt Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STRONGHOLD

STRONG HOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company



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Berry Suhling Tobacco Co.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Staff of Life Chewing Plug
Sterling Navy
Red Raven Scrap
Federation Cut Plug

These and all other Brands are
UNION MADE
and Bear the UNION LABEL.

TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

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"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is NONE STRICTLY UNION Without the

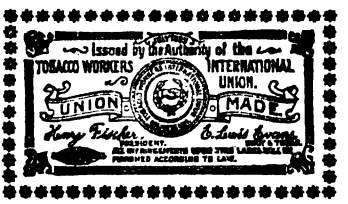
BLUE LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being STRICTLY UNION MADE.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. ☞ BUY NO OTHER.

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Guard for Dec 1906

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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JAN 25
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 9. January 1905. No. 1

Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROOMS 56 AND 57
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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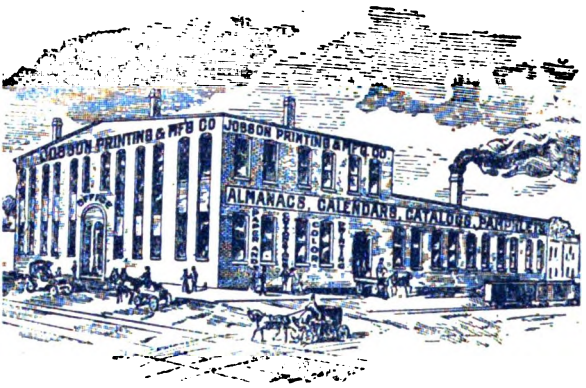
JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.
EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

BRANDS: WINEBERRY . . . . . B-D . . . . . LUCKY DREAM . . . . . PREMIUM FIG . . . . . DOERHOEFER'S DIPPER NAVY.

PRICE 5 CENTS

The

UNION LABEL

induced a trial

MERIT made it

A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

Digitized by Google

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT.
Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.
Roman Mixture
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Hope
Globe Union Made
Navy Jack
Sam and John
K. of L.
Pickaninny
Canada Royal Navy
5 Cent
Police

SLICED PLUG.
American Girl
Pipe Dream

SCRAPS.
Globe
Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.
Duke of York
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Fame
Globe
All Leaf
Sweet Rose
Hope
Adam
Bismarck
Oronoco
Standard Time
Tige
Now or Never

GRANULATED.
Sweet Violet
Duke of York Mixture
Globe Mixture
Hope Mixture
Uncle Tom
Spot Cash
Red Jacket
Don Juan
Blue Label
King
Fruit Juice
Dan Tucker
Pug
Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

LARUS & BRO.,

Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.
Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.	Chewing Plug.	Cut Plug.	Granulated Smoking.
Pride of Richmond,	Larus Natural Leaf,	Uniform,	Fruits and Flowers,
Belle of New England,	Milk Maid,	Right Good,	Queen of Virginia,
Richmond Best Navy,	Base Ball.	Sensible Sliced.	Etc.
Luxury, Fair Play and Bostonian.			

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

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Old Established Tobacco Brands

Index Plug

Claw Hammer **On the Square**

Kismet **Full Pay** **G. T. W.**

Cup **Day's Work** **Brandy**

Strater's Natural Leaf Plug

Old Fashioned Kentucky Granulated Smoking

Rose Bud Long Cut Chew and Smoke

North Star Fine Cut

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

UNION MADE

TEXAS TOBACCO TRACTS

"Millions for Farmers"

Write for Full information to.....

So Says Secretary Wilson U. S. Dep't of Agriculture

Exhaustive tests prove that the finest grade of.... **CUBAN LEAF** Filler and Wrapper can be grown in East Texas on line of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Soils and Climate similar to famous Vuelta Abajo District of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

T. J. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.

CHEW

"WORTH" NAVY

UNION MADE by INDEPENDENT FACTORY.

Genuine "GREENVILLE" Tobacco, made by the Originators. Buy no Chromo Imitation.

MARTIN'S "SUPERFINE" ROSERRINE LOVING CUP.

H. H. MARTIN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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OLD NORTH STATE

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THE LARGEST SELLING INDEPENDENT BRAND OF FINE SMOKING TOBACCO IN THE WORLD

IT'S UNION-MADE OF COURSE

OLD NORTH STATE

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 9. March, 1905. No. 3.

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Starting south I stopped at Mayfield, Ky., where I paid a visit to the Pegram Tobacco Co., which is now controlled by the Robards Tobacco Co., who formerly were in Henderson, Ky. After going over the ground about organizing the factory with Mr. Robard, he stated "that the Board of Directors had agreed that the firm should be unionized, as they wanted to use the union label upon their brands of tobacco in the future." The firm has been shut down for some time, just starting up the work again, the stemmers being the only ones who were employed. I did not think it wise to organize a local union until all the departments were in full operation; which will be in a few weeks.

Mr. O'Keefe is going to be superintendent and have full charge of the manufacturing department.

Leaving Mayfield I stopped in Martin and paid a visit to the members of Local No. 113. I found them all at work, and a better lot of union men I have never run across. As my time was limited there I promised the members of our union in the near future I would pay them another visit and stay a little longer as I had important business in Nashville, Tenn.

Arriving in Nashville I met Mr. Messmer. He is doing some good work there for the interest of our union label, visiting all the local unions in Nashville. Every union man I run across had a good word for Brother Messmer and the work he is doing.

I addressed the Central Labor Union in Nashville where I met some of my old acquaintances, such as Brothers Fahey, Newman and our old Ancient History friend, Brother Brown.

Nashville has taken on quite a boom in organization. The carpenters has on a general revival in bringing every non-union carpenter in Nashville into their fold; also the plumbers, who have now every journeyman plumber in their organization.

Several new organizations are being formed there which speak well for the labor movement in Nashville. Our label is coming right to the front.

I met with several of our members of Local Union No. 85, and our old stand-by, Brother Lee Burton, who is still handling the finance of our organization. Mr. Burton is also a delegate to the Central Body. He is a good worker for our union in that city.

Mr. Messmer and myself waited upon several firms there, such as Cumberland and National Tobacco Works, and had a conference with the proprietors of these two firms. After going over the ground of having their factories organized with them, and having them to sign the agreement, they asked for a little more time, as they wanted to consult the rest of the stockholders of the concern, but my opinion is that in the near future nearly all of the tobacco factories in Nashville will be organized and using the union label upon their brands of tobacco, as there is a steady increase in Nashville and vicinity for union labled products.

Two years ago the Legislature vetoed the label law of Tennessee, but our Old Reliable friend, Charles Fahey of the Leather Workers organization, who was elected to the Legislature and who was also the Father of the Child Labor Law

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of Tennessee, prepared another bill at this session of the Legislature for the Label Registration of all union labels. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives and also the Senate, and signed by the Governor of Tennessee, and now is a law. The following is the bill:

AN ACT TO REGULATE TRADE-MARKS AND TO PROVIDE REMEDIES AND PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THIS ACT.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That within the meaning of this Act a trade-mark shall be construed to be any seal, label, term, design, device or form of advertisement used for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by any person, firm, corporation, association or union of workingmen, or by any member or members of such association or union.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any person, firm or corporation, or any association or union of workingmen has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use any trade-mark, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate the same; or to use, sell, or to offer for sale, or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such trade-mark; Provided, such trade-mark has been filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State as provided in Section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That whoever knowingly counterfeits any such trade-marks, or knowing said trade-mark to be counterfeit, sells, offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of such trade-mark; or knowing such trade-mark to be counterfeit, keeps or has in his possession with the intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise, or other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowing said trade-mark so printed, painted, stamped or impressed thereon, sells or disposes of such goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowing such trade-mark to be counterfeit keeps or has in his possession with the intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, fixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months; Provided, that any person, firm or corporation buying, selling or disposing of any goods, wares, merchandise bearing said counterfeit trade-mark, not knowsng the same to be counterfeit, shall not be deemed guilty under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That every person, firm, corporation or association, or union of workingmen that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, any trade-mark mentioned and provided in Section 1 of this Act, may file the same for record in the office of t ıe Secretary of State by leaving two copies, counterparts, or fac similes thereof with said Secretary, and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the person, firm, corporation, association or union, on whose behalf such trade-mark shall be filed, the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been, or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing, or on whose behalf such trade-mark shall have been filed, has the right to use the same, that no other person, firm, corporation, association or union has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the fac simile or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of five dollars. Said Secretary shall deliver to such person, firm, corporatior, association or union so filing, or causing to be filed, any such trade-mark, so many

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duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, firm, corporation, association or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said Secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificates of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this Act be prima facie evidence of the adoption of such trade-mark. Said Secretary of State shall not record for any other person, corporation, association or union any trade-mark, theretofore filed by, or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation, association or union.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall for himself, or on behalf of any other person, firm corporation, association or union procure the filing of any trade-mark, in the office of Secretary of State, under the provisions of this Act, by knowingly making any false or fraudelent representations or declaration, verbally or in writing, or by means known to be fraudulent, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That every such person, firm, corporation, association or union, adopting or using a trade-mark, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof; and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunction to restrain such manufacture, use, display, or sale, and may award the complaintant in such suit, the Court having jurisdtion, such damages resulting from much fraudulent manufacture, use, display, or sale, as may be by the Court or jury deemed just and reasonable; and shall require the defendants to pay such person, firm, corporation, association or union all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale; and such Court shall also order that all such counterfeit or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case, be delivered to an officer of the Court or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

SEC. 7. Be it enacted, That every person who shall use or display the genuine trade-mark, for the purpose of fraud, of any such person, firm, corporation, association or union, in any manner, not being authorized so to do by such person, firm, corporation, association or union, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this Act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union, in behalf of, and for the use of, such association or union.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That none, of the provisions of this Act shall affect or apply to persons, firms or corporations, who shall in good faith buy or come into possessions of goods with a counterfeit trade-mark thereon, when such person, firm or corporation did not know at the time he or they obtained possession of such goods that the same were stamped with a counterfeit trade-mark; Provided such person, firm or corporation does not knowingly misrepresent the facts regarding the trade-mark at the time he offers such goods for sale.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it."

As soon as new forms of Registration are out, we will have our label registered under the New Law.

Leaving Nashville, I wended my way to Pulaski, Tenn. where there is a firm manufacturing smoking tobacco, known as J. Bugg Tob. Co. We have made several attempts in trying to organize this firm, but have failed, for the reason that they only employ children in this factory in the manufacturing of their brands of tobacco. The Factory Inspector of the State was notified to this effect, and some acton will be taken against the J. Bugg Tob. Co. The President of the firm, Mr. Crockett, who is also President of the Union Bank in Pulaski even boasts about employing children. He does not call them by this name, but states that he has nothing but kids employed in his

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factory, and under such circumstances we could not organize this factory, as we can not grant our label to any firm for any brands that are put up by Child Labor.

Organized Labor in Nashville, Paducah, Cairo and vicinity will be notified that the brands of tobacco made by the J. Bugg Tob. Co. are made by Child Labor, and request them to leave these brands of tobacco alone.

Leaving Pulaski, I left for Memphis where I find Organized Labor well supporting the union label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President

REPORT OF CHARLES LAVOIE.

Label Agitator and Organizer for Canada.

Starting out again this year on February 1st, my first stop after leaving Toronto was Smith's Falls, Ont. I was expecting to find ten or more good labor organizations in this place and a trades council, and was disappointed on learning soon after my arrival that the movement had met with considerable reverses with the result that but eight unions remained. On visiting the dealers, it soon became apparent to me that the Blue Label—not only of the Tobacco Workers, but also of the Cigar Makers—was receiving but poor support from the unionists of this town.

The dealers were quite willing to give prominence to our literature in their stores. I also distributed small pocket cards among the large number of factory employës here. Met the secretaries of the different locals and let them know the purpose of my visit, and as I would be unable to meet some of their unions they promised to distribute our literature around and help us all they could by having their members insist upon getting Blue Labeled tobaccos.

I addressed the meeting of Machinists that night, and, as no other locals met that week, I left next morning for Ottawa, which place I found in much the same condition as Smith's Falls. Of course, it being a much larger place, there were more unions—about twenty-five in all and a trades council. I addressed meetings of Painters and Decorators, Machinists, Journeymen Tailors, Typographical Union, Molders, Pattern Makers and Musicians. On February 7 I returned to Smith's Falls to attend meetings of Iron Molders and Railroad Trrinmen; was well received at these meetings, both of which were were well attended. Resolutions were adopted pledging the members not only to buy Blue Labeled tobaccos, but also to use their influence in every way to encourage the demand for the Blue Label

Returning to Ottawa, I visited the remainder of the unions in that city, also Trades and Labor Council.

My next stop was Montreal, where I again interviewed the various non-union manufacturers in reference to them signing our label agreement and wage scale, but was unable to do anything with them at the present time, although the manager of one of the factories—the St. Lawrence Tobacco Company—was in favor of unionizing his factory, and promised to give me a decided answer in two weeks time, as he would have to bring the matter before the board of directors.

While in Montreal I attended a meeting of Local No. 118, at which meeting eight applications for membership were received. Gave the members a short talk on how to build up and strengthen their local. The officers at the head of this local appear to be of the right material, and they take a great interest in their union and are very energetic in their efforts to advertise our label, although they are somewhat handicapped through their inability to understand or speak English or read our constitution and literature. They are on an even footing, though, with a large number of other unions in Montreal whose membership are all composed of French.

Leaving Montreal, I went on to Brockville, Kingston and Peterboro. There has been since my last visit a great increase in the demand for Blue Labeled tobaccos, and the workers in these places

[Continued on 17th Page.]

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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See that This Label

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether Plug, Package or Twist. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

THE Coal Trimmers' Union No. 623, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution fining its members $5.00 if they are caught using non-union cigars or tobacco. We hope that none of the members will so transgress the rule of the union as to cause the enforcing of the law.

THE Cigar Makers are putting on a vigorous agitation for their label in Boston. Their able delegate, Patrick Mahoney, is not forgetting the Tobacco Workers' label in the addresses he is making before the local unions he has visited.

A GENERAL agitation for new members is now on in full force in Boston. Reports from union circles show that the unions are harnessing for a vigorous campaign of agitation this spring, and thousands of new members have been added to the various local unions in the city.

FRESH efforts have been made to strmp out the child labor digrace in the State of Massachusetts. Every manner and description of deception is being resorted to to evade the laws by the mill owners. Recent investigation shows that. in some parts of the State, the evil has greatly increased—more especially in the cotton mill districts. One man describes the conditions to be nearly as serious as it is in the Southern States. One thing the investigation shows is, that there is a very large per cent of the children employed who are under age to be foreigners; some of lhem being unable to speak, read or write the English language.

From the above, it would be well to have the investigation to go to the limit, as it is one of the greatest disgraces of the country, and should be stamped out by legislation, assisted by good local officers.

IF all local unions would follow the lead taken by No. 13 of Detroit in the work of agitation for the union label, what an impetus the work would have. No. 13 has taken upon itself the work of pushing the label in the State of Michigan and the northern part of Ohio. Every few months they send out an agitator to take up the work where the agitator before him left off. If all our local unions could take up the word of rgitation in their particular locality, there would soon be no place for the non-union products, and our label would have such a force and influence that there would be no resisting it. When this takes place, the solution of the Tobacco Workers' troubles will have reached a long-sought goal.

Among measures to be presented to the state legislature this year by the Massachussetts Federation of Labor is an overtime bill, which deals with the eight-hour law for street railway employës.

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A Curse to the Land.

The manufacturer who runs his factory with child labor is a curse to the land, an ulcer to society and a breeder of crime. When questioned concerning his nefarious work he will say that he has to employ cheap labor to make money. Is the matter of making money the most important service that we can render our city, our county and our country? Is it not more important that we should lift the moral and social standing of our community to a higher plane so as to reduce the number of inmates in our prisons, penitentiaries and jails? Crime is greatest where educational facilities are the smallest. The employer of child labor is a thief protected by law. He steals the souls of children by exposing unprotected innocence to contamination and his factories sow the seeds of crime, disease and death.—*Easton Journal.*

The total membership of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America is between 13,000 and 14,000, divided among 100 local unions in the United States and Canada.

"Unlawful and Unjust."

In a letter withdrawing from membership in the Wilkes-Barre Employers' Association, the Robbins Lumber Company assigned as reasons for so doing that it believed the association "to be unlawful, unjust and against the best interests of the community," that it advocated "a doctrine that, when carried out to its logical conclusion, exceeds the cruelties of chattel slavery," and closed the letter with this apt quotation: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."—*Easton Journal.*

The order of the Standard Oil company to buy no more Kansas oil because that state has decided to erect an independent refinery throws 900 men, directly, and thousands more indirectly, out of employment.

A referendum vote is being submitted to the members of the Cigar Makers' Union on the advisability of establishing a home for consumptives in Arizona or Colorado.

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LABOR ORATORY.

The Presentation of Facts in a Calm Thoughtful Manner Impresses the Mind With Lasting Effect.

THE workingman of today is a thoughful student, not easily moved by divine flashes that aim to stir the innermost parts of the heart. Deception, often praised by the spontaneous orator of voluble tongue, has taught the toiling masses that it is dangerous to surrender individual thought to others. The best interests of the workingman demand a higher grade of oratory, because industrial problems are proven to be the most difficult to solve. Therefore, it requires constant study to obtain full knowledge of the conditions out of which these problems come.

An address to be delivered before an audience of workingmen should be thought out on careful lines. An intemperate, thoughtless, irascible, irresponsible address charged with misstatement of fact brings forth evil results. The heart should be full of the subject to be presented on any occassion in which the workingmen are interested.

The presentation of facts in a calm thoughtful manner impresses the mind with lasting effect, where passionate flights of oratory are superficial and fade from the mind once out of reach of the ring of the human voice. To please the vanity is not sufficient to arouse the mind to grasp the eternal truth, in ignoring which the workingmen have made some costly errors. In order to avoid the same experience, the industrial problems require a profound depth of thought, and words spoken to right the wrongs of man should flow from the soul moved by an inspiration that exalts the mind with lofty purpose.

The boisterous ranting of the crude labor orator is out of place and withers before the wisdom of the new-day orator of bright ideas, with the power to lodge them in fertile minds. It is the quiet, thoughtful advocate with a large fund of knowledge who finds the way to move the untrained mind of the workingman.

The intelligence of the latter-day toiler enables the working class to appreciate a well outlined effort. Public speaking is not for entertainment alone, but to instruct the mind to higher thought, and the soul to breathe aspirations for a standard of living that is elevating to mind, soul and body. The living rights of man are too sacred to be lightly dwelt upon. The labor problem is worthy of our very best thought. To deny it is treachery —*Seamen's Journal*

HE WAS AN EXPERT.

Cotton having jumped up to 12 cents a pound the manager of the big cotton mill called his 10,000 operatives together and said:

"Owing to the high price of cotton and the decreasing demand for our product we are compelled to make a reduction of 25 per cent in your wages. We hope the reduction will be only temporary.

It being dead of winter and nothing doing elsewhere, the operatives were forced to accept the reduction.

Just as the first signs of spring appeared the raw cotton market went "plunk" and the cotton dropped to 6 cents a pound. Then the manager of the big mill called his 10,000 operatives together and said:

"Owing to the unprecedented low price of cotton and the decreasing demand for our product we are compelled to make another reduction of 25 per cent in wages. We trust that the reduction will be only temporary."

Then the 10,000 operatives, realizing that they might just as well starve in idleness as to starve at work, went on a strike.

Immediately a lot of newspapers began talking about their foolishness in trying to manage the mill owners' business and denouncing the strikers as "anarchists" and "incendiaries."

Not all the expert financiers are doing business in Wall street.

The American Federation of Labor warns all workingmen to stay away from Panama, unless they have a "hard and fast" contract. Wages are poor and conditions unfavorable.

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FAULTS OF UNIONISM.

Due Largely to Numbers, Not to Principles or Methods.

(From the Union Labor News.)

UNIONISM has great questions of progress to consider. They involve the perpetuity of civilization itself. It is accordingly a very narrow unionist who wastes his time in pointing out the petty faults of his fellow unionist.

The trades union is the truest friend of civilization, but we must not relax our work, but strive with more vim and vigor. Public opinion is gradually being educated our way. Our leaders are doing a great work in securing to the workers the rights which belong to them.

The hostility of trade unionism displayed by the exponents of "radical" reform is an unintentional compliment to the former institutions since it arises from the fact that the trades union, by accomplishing pratical results, holds the workers true to the course of real progress.

Labor unions are built upon too solid a foundation for any "secret" association of employers to wreck. Organizations that will not bear the searchlight of publicity never accomplished anything. The finish of all citizens' union wrecking associations is already in sight. Peace to their ashes!

Protection protects everybody but the workingman, and he must depend on his union to protect him. The worker must depend on his union to increase his wages, and if the tariff was four times what it is now, the laborer would not receive one cent more for his work. The bosses would simply pocket the difference as they are now doing.

The labor movement must be kept pure or it will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the workers. If a limb of the human body becomes diseased, it must be either cured or amputated. If a labor union falls under the influence of bad men, it must be liberated or it will, to some extent, cause great damage to the whole movement.

In practice even the best intentioned government is forced to abandon much of the principle upon which it is elected. There is much wisdom in the observation that "political parties usually begin their existence in protest against great evils of some kind and as frequently degenerate into organizations for procuring office or for saving men the trouble to think for themselves."

Great results cannot be achieved at once, and we must be satisfied to advance in life as we walk, step by step. It has been said that anybody can be a "knocker," but it requires brains to be a consistent booster. The labor movement of today is growing as a result of persistent boosting, and those who from design or otherwise do the hammer act cannot permanently retard its forward progress.

Trades Unionism has its faults, of course, but these are very largely the faults of numbers, not of principles or methods. We are not numerous enough, that's the trouble. How to increase our numbers, that's the ever present problem. It is a problem that can only be solved by adherence to first principles—i. e., religious organization for religious purposes, political organization for political purposes, economic organizations for economic purposes.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

European labor newspapers, particularly those of England, are calling attention to the deplorable condition of industry which is said to exist in every country of Europe. The army of unemployed is stalking the streets of every manufacturing city, and the situation is continually growing worse.

Those who are still employed feel no security in their positions, and there is a pronounced feeling of unrest. One English journal predicts an industrial crisis in the near future. It says that in Great Britian, besides the great army of unemployed, there are 5,000,000 workers who have but a week's wages between them and helpless poverty. Employment has been so irregular and uncertain that only an occasional workingman has been able to make provisions for hard times.

The question of England's unemployed is one upon which parliament will be compelled by public sentiment to take early action.

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THE UNION LABEL.

Mr. Joseph M. McGinnis was for unions all the way;
He favored larger wages and a somewhat shorter day.
A walkout always pleased him, though he didn't have a cent,
And when the delegate said "Strike!" McGinnis always went.
He did the shopping for his wife, because he liked to know
That naught save union articles were purchased with his dough.
"Has it got the union label?
McGinnis used to say;
"Has it got the union label?
Show it to me if your able;
If it hasn't got the label
Take the blooming thing away!"

"Now Joseph M. McGinnis was a man of good repute
Who went to church on Sunday in his union tailored suit.
Like many another union man he led a blameless life,
And when he died the neigbors said:
"The blow will kill his wife."
He reached the Pearly gates on time as upright spirits do;
"Welcome!" was Peter's greeting. "I have a harp for you!"
"Has it got the union label?"
McGinnis had to say;
"Has it got the union label?
Show it to me if you're able;
If it hasn't got the label
Take the blooming thing away!"

—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

First Strike in the United States.

According to the report of the commissioner of labor, the first strike in the United Stales took place in New York city in 1741, when a number of journeymen bakers combined and refused to bake until their wages were raised. Dates of other early strikes follow: Shoemakers in Philadelphia, 1796 and 1798; sailors in New York, 1803; Philadelphia shoemakers, 1805; New York cordwainers, 1809; Pittsburg cordwainers, 1815; Medford, Mass., shipwrights, 1817; Albany printers, 1821; New York hatters, 1822. After 1825 strikes gradually became more numerous.

TOILING CHILDREN.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT THEIR NUMBER IS INCREASING.

What Organized Labor Has Done to Alleviate the Child Labor Curse. Ignoble Attitude of Employers' Associations.

DESPITE the fact that child labor is condemned from one end of the country to the other, the latest census statistics show that child labor has increased.

Although the employment of children has decreased in some states it has increased in others, and the increase in states where such employment is unrestricted more than offsets the decrease in states where such employment is restricted by child labor laws. In the Southern states particularly, and also in the Western states, the percentage of children employed is high, while in the Eastern states it is very low in comparison.

As an illustration, 27.2 per cent of the children of Alabama are employed as wage earners, while only 0 5 per cent of the children in Massachusetts are thus employed. The vigorous and unrelenting opposition of organized labor and other organizations or societies to the employment of children in gainful occupations has secured the enactment of laws raising the age limit in some states. About 20 per cent of the entire child population of the country between the ages of ten and fifteen years are wage-workers. Of the whole number employed about 33⅓ per cent are girls and 66⅔ per cent boys.

This is a terrible indictment that should cause the people living under a republican form of government and glorying in republican institutions to pause and ask, "Whither are we drifting?" Not only are those advantages, which we glorify as developers of the best type of citizenship, denied to 20 per cent of the child population of our country, but they are mentally and physically dwarfed, their economic efficiency lessened and the very source of our future children—future maintainers and promoters of our gov-

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ernment and institutions—attacked and impaired.

In those states where labor is well organized and capable of exerting an influential force in shaping laws and conditions in the interests of the children such laws have been enacted and advantages and opportunities secured to them. They have been removed from the mills, mines, factories and work places and returned to the schoolroom and to childhood's proper associations and environments.

Not only the particular work of organized labor in the interest of the child workers, but every other improvement it is striving to bring about is in the interest of the children as a whole.

In striking contrast to the work of organized labor in the interest of the child work rs and the children are the ignoble efforts of citizens' alliances, anti-injunction associations and employers' associations. Their efforts are directed toward the demolition of organized labor, which has done more to aleviate the child labor curse than all other organizations and influences combined. The work of these employers' organizations, of whatever name they style themselves, is in the selfish interests of money making. Conditions of whatever nature and regardless of effects upon the children of our country are satisfactory and should remain, provided satisfactory dividends are earned, is their motto, and the perpetuation of this state of affairs is the ignoble work these organizations are engaged in. Whenever a bill in the interests of the child laborers is under consideration by state or national legislatures the efforts and power of these organizations are exerted to show that the passage of such bills would prove a calamity to this, that or the other industry.

There never has been an industry in this country injured by the passage of humane child labor laws.

In the southern states, where industries are not trammeled by restrictive child labor laws and child labor predominates to the greatest extent, the attempt to level the wages of able-bodied workers down to those of child workers is gradually forcing southern workers to migrate to points where a living wage can be secured. Even the southern negro finds the wages insufficient to supply his primeval wants. The wail is constantly going out from this section of the country for labor, not honest American labor at living wages, but cheap, pauper, immigrant labor at child labor wages. Is there an industry other than the padrone industry implanted in our soil whose success is dependent upon child workers and cheap pauper immigrant labor? There is no such industry. Neither does this country, protected against these evils of foreign competition, desire such an industry.—[*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

In Russia the peasantry start to work as early as 2 o'clock in the morning and labor for 16 or 17 hours. Mechanics and laborers work from 12 to 14 hours and upwards, and they are among the poorest paid workers of Europe. It is needless to state that trades unions do not flourish there. That one fact explains the whole situation. There are scores of men living to-day who remember when the wage-earner worked from sunrise until long after dark. Thanks to influences and agitation of the trades union, all that has been changed. In the face of the bitterest opposition labor organizations have forced down the hours of labor and raised the scale of wages. To-day we have the eight-hour movement. That movement was inaugurated by the trades union. It is meeting with capitalistic opposition, but it will succeed. Trades unionism has made the British and American working class intelligent, because it has given them time to think. Without the organization of labor the masses in Canada would be on an equality with those of Russia. These are facts that it will be well to remember. The trades union, by giving men time and leisure to read and study, has paved the way for social and economic evolution; it has made it possible for other reform movements to rise and live. Don't forget this, and when you are asked what the trade union has done and is doiug, just refer your questioner to Russia for an illustration. It is out of just such conditions as prevail there that it has raised the British and American wage-earning class. This is a matter of facts that is amply proved by history.—*Ex.*

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THE QUIET SIDE OF TRADES UNIONISM.

"For the cause that lacks assistance
And the good that we can do."

Little does the world know of kindly acts of unobstrusive charity performed by the unions of workingmen. The public thinks only of strikes, lockouts and industrial tie-ups when trades unions are brought to its attention.

The main purpose of labor organization is the improvement of the workers' condition by advances in wages, reduction in hours and the like. But the benevolent and charitable features of the labor movement are rearing monuments, visible to the eyes of the poor and lowly, that tell the story of the good heart of him who toils.

And the charitable acts of the workers mean so much more because of the truth that they who give are themselves either poor or are but one step removed from poverty. Nearly all students of the subject of poverty agree that it is the poor who help the poor.

Yet the trade union does not place the assistance it gives to those in need upon the plane of what the world calls "charity."

The millions of dollars paid from the funds of the nnions in the United States annually are regarded as the just dues of the recipients—generally they are so designated in constitutions and rules.

Where constitutional provision for relief of distressed members is not made, and assistance comes through the channel of voluntary contribution, there is no accompaniment of humiliation. The giver feels that he is performing a duty. The recipient, though grateful, accepts without the blush of shame.

While much noise and bluster necessarily accompanies the progress of trades unionism, it has its quieter side. On this side are the helping hands, the hands which bear the receipts for rent, for fuel, for provisions and, in the sad hours, the hands which back the casket from the Potter's Field.

These thoughts were aroused by a little story of union helpfulness told to the writer by a friend. He had noticed a little item in this column that recorded the generosity of Photo Engravers' Union No. 1, which had raised a purse for the relief of a deceased brother's widow and child.

"I have just learned of a similar case of union generosity," he said. "Local No. 332 of the Amalgamated Railway Men, employës of the 'L' and subway systems, has recently given to the widow and children of Edgar N. Seymour, who was a member of the local, $1,350. Of this sum $600 was appropriated from the union treasury and $750 was contributed by individual members."

This local of the Amalgamated is also at the present time maintaining at a Western health resort a sick brother with his entire family.

There are innumerable cases like the foregoing to the credit of the American trades unions. This one is mentioned specially because the men of Local 332 are not highly paid for their services and they are often in trouble or threatened with trouble, and because the writer's attention has juit been called to the case by a friend.—*Clarion Advocate.*

POINTERS.

Union laboring men were instrumental in exposing the $10,000 big tunnel-bribery scheme in Chicago. This, in the eyes of the Parryites, is probably another union crime.

The Blacksmiths and Helpers have won out in their controversy at Cheyenne, Wyo., with the U. P. R. R. Second Vice President Kline adjusted the trouble.

Washington, D. C., is to have a Labor Temple and a union bank. Both projects are reported to be well under way and meeting with good success.

This will be a big year in the anthracite coal industries. More than a million tons are being mined weekly on the average.

In Wisconsin the eight-hour day is prescribed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments unless otherwise agreed upon.

Applications for charters have been received by the Bricklayers' International Union from Journeyman in Honolulu and Porto Rico.

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BENEFIT OF STRIKES.

THEY HAVE A WHOLESOME EFFECT UPON INDUSTRY.

Labor Wars Are Neither Injurious to Business Nor to the Welfare of the Worker—Develop the Economic Views of Employer and Employee.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE, discussing the labor question, takes the view that strikes are far from being unmixed evils. It says in part:

There is a general tendency greatly to exaggerate the evils resulting from the economic struggles in society, and it has always been a pet way of presenting the evils of strikes to tell how much the laborers have lost. The usual method is to take the number of days a strike lasts and multiply it by the amount of wages supposed to be lost each day and the total is given as the net loss to the laborers. On this plan Mr. Nicholas Paine Gilman tells us that in twenty years (1881-1900) the laborers lost $257,863, 478, besides the $16,174,793 contributed by trade unions from their treasuries, and on the same assumed "basis of average profits" the employers lost $122,731,121. By the same method of reckoning the laborers lost in wages from lockouts $48,819,745 and $3,451,461 in assistance from the union treasuries. The employers lost $19,927,983, and by way of making the amount more formidable he adds the two together, showing that the employers lost from strikes and lockouts together during the twenty years $306,383,223, and the laborers lost $142,659,104, making a grand total of loss for both parties $449,000,000. These figures are indeed formidable. One would think that the loss of $306,383,232 in wages would send a large number of the laborers to the poorhouse, but it did nothiug of the kind. As a matter of fact, the laborers have suffered no permanent injury from the strikes during the last twenty-five years, and it is doubtful if the community has suffered.

To assume the benefit and injury of economic struggle by the immediate profit and loss is the most superficial view that can be taken of the subject. In the first place, it is an erroneous idea to suppose that laborers suffer a great deal of hardship during a strike. At first sight it seems as if their suffering must be terribly severe when their wages cease and they have little or nothing saved, and if this should occur in the ordinary course of affairs they would suffer greatly. But in a strike there is a different sociological environment. The idleness is voluntary, and the workman do not consider it a hardship, but as a struggle for principle or for more wages.

In the next place, the money is not actually lost. It is temporarily sacrificed in the struggle to get a larger amount, and the struggle is so often successful that the amount gained is many times greater than the amount lost, so that the strikes of the last twenty years do not show a loss, but a tremendous gain. It should be remembered also that the loss is temporary and the gain is permanent. The gain of 10 per cent in wages is not an increase for a month or a year, but for a life, and is bequeathed to the next generation.

Lastly, strikes have a wonderful educational influence. They develop the enterprise and individuality of the laborers. They develop the economic views of both laborers and employers. To pass through two strikes is a liberal education for both employer and laborer. Strikes develop the spirit of independence among the laborers, which is an essential quality in good citizenship.

If strikes were as injurious to business as to the welfare of laborers and of the public as Mr. Gilman and many others would have us believe, the countries that have most strikes might be expected to be the poorest, but the facts are just the reverse. Strikes are most numerous where prosperity and progress are most general. The anthracite coal strikes in 1902 is frequently referred to as an illustration of the disastrous effect of strikes. The loss of wages to the laborers, of profits to corporations and the inconvenience to the public were all great. Yet it is doubtful, on the whole, that the strike was not a good thing. It served to ventilate the condition of labor in the coal

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mines and the methods of the corporations as nothing else could, It is doubtful if any event in twenty years has had so educational an influence on the trade unions. It forced upon them the responsibility for avoiding violence and enforcing discipline and altogether relying upon education rather than brute force. It brought on a wider discussion of economic conditions and the right of individuals and corporations. It also helped to explode the divine authority kind of conceit represented by President Baer.

It is well that some suffering accom panies strikes, otherwise they would be resorted to too frequently. It is not less important that corporations should suffer a clipping of dividends as the result of the attitude assumed by the coal railroads. The suffering of the public was temporary. A little public inconvenience is also a good thing to stir up interest in such questions. It was a struggle that involved hardship, as all struggles do, but it is in this hardship that valuable educational experience comes. Any governmental regulations or supervisions that should eliminate the struggle would practically stifle progress. All character development, all institutional evolution, all societarian emancipation and improvement come through struggle—struggle between contending interests and intensely different sentiments—and without such struggle new ideas, larger plans, higher standards can not be evolved.

LABOR NOTES.

A canvass of the anthracite mining region discloses a new feature in the industrial outlook. It is the undoubted insistence of the miners upon an eight-hour workday at nine hours' wages when the present agreement with the operators expires. It is said that previous to the expiration of the present agreement the operators will post notices offering to continue existing conditions for another year.

A ten per cent wage increase for cement finishers and five per cent increase for helpers has been decided upon by union cement workers at Chicago as a fair demand to present to the contractors. The contractors offer to renew the present contract for three years. The union has doubled wages since its organization.

An effort is being made by the United Garment Workers' of America to secure the enactment of a law in Illinois prohibiting the manufacture, repair or alteration of garments and other articles under unsanitary conditions, and making it compulsory to secure a license before this kind of work can be carried on in tenement houses.

At the national convention of the Journeymen Tailors, recently in Bloomington, Ill., John B. Lennon, secretary-treasurer of the organization, recommended federation of the Tailors with the Garment Workers. The total amount of benefits paid by the organization was $84,842.45.

The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis has a committee at work to purchase a park for the exclusive use of labor organizations of Marion county, Ind., to be used for picnics and labor demonstrations.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employës of America showed a net gain at the close of 1904 of twelve locals, and the general membership has increased three thousand. The strike benefits paid out in four strikes during the year reached $13,130.

Affiliation with the new International Union of Foundry Employës, recently chartered by the American Federation of Labor, was decided on recently by Boston Iron and Brass Chippers' Union. The Boston union is five years old, and has every man of its line in its ranks.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union at Boston, Mass., has refused to accept the compromise offer of the various employers and insist on its demand for 50 cents an hour wage minimum.

The National Building Laborers held their annual convention last week in Kansas City. About 200 delegates were in attendance.

The sum $1,110,000 is to be expended by the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, Liverpool, for dock extension and the erection of storage sheds.

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REPORT OF CHARLES LAVOIE.

[Concluded from Page Seven.]

are more familiar with the Blue Label than they ever have been before.

It is true there is still room for improvement in these places; but, considering the great activity in advertising, and the inducements offered by the Trust, the progress made in these places is very encouraging.

I addressed all the unions that met during my stay in these different places. In Kingston I was fortunate in being able to meet a well-attended special meeting of the Trades and Labor Council.

The Trades Council and the Labor movement in Kingston is in a much better condition than when I last visited that city.

After learning of the struggles of the Tobacco Workers, and the conditions existing in McDonald's and other non-union factories, they promised to renew their efforts in giving greater support to union labeled tobaccos and cigarettes.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES LAVOIE.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

By JOHN WITZEL.

Newark, N. J., I find a good union town, and many of the union men are active in agitating the union labels of all description under the banner of the A. F. of L., and union-made tobacco is at all times talked up amongst some of the union men.

While posting hangers among some of the dealers, they reported a fair percentage of union-made tobaccos and cigarettes as being consumed in this city. However, they believe that the good work of agitating should be continued.

The union boys of Newark are anxiously awaiting the return of "Blue Label Dan."

I have distributed the necessary advertising matter amongst the Typographical Union, Electrical Workers, Hatters, No. 13, and special meeting of Bakers' Union, Plumbers, Barbers, Buffers and Polishers, printers' smoke talk, Executive Board of Hatters, No. 13, and the Essex Trades Council. Special note was made of the grievance that exists with the Butler & Butler Tobacco Co.

The case of Mr. Levy, who is a member of the Hatters, and who has violated the agreement of the Tobacco Workers' Union, was called before said board, and after producing all the evidence, Mr. Levy agreed to straighten out his troubles and run a strictly union shop.

The New York unions are doing some good work at the present time in agitating for the union-made cigarettes and tobaccos.

The Campbell Tobacco Company reports progress, and the union is running along smoothly.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN WITZEL,
Organizer.

UNIONIST AND SCAB.

Former Every Inch a Man; Latter Every Inch a Driven Slave.

The union man goes through the world with his head up, feeling that he is every inch a man. He does not cringe or shrink at the approach of the superintendent or foreman, or smirkingly wait to be patted on the head like a dog. He feels as if he is as good as any man on earth; he fills a man's position in the world; that he has certain duties to perform and certain rights to maintain; that he will be respected as a man as long as he demands such respect; that while he owes honest work to the man who employs him, he has a right to have and will have decent remuneration for his work and decent conditions under which to do his work. The scab realizes his position in the world—that he is an enemy of his kind; that in working under debasing conditions he is assisting in making those conditions; that he has no man's respect. He is dishonest and disloyal to his employer knowing his employer is dishonest to him; plays a cut-throat game and has his own throat cut; has no respect for the rights of others and has no manhood with which to maintain his own rights; with the heart of a dog, he gets a dog's treatment.

Why should a man be a scab?—*A. L. Bloomer.*

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Deaths.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Tobacco Workers Union No. 13, held Saturday, February 25, 1905, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS. It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death our respected fellow member and co-worker, Joseph Jusek, and

WHEREAS, It is deemed fitting that a tribute be paid by this union to the memory of one with whom we have so long been associated in our chosen field of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Jusek this union has sustained the loss of a beloved fellow workman and member whose character was respected by all with whom he labored, and whose cheerful disposition and upright life endeared him to all who knew him and feel his loss as that of a brother and friend; be it further

Resolved, That the sympathy of this union is extended to the bereaved family of the deceased, and to the wife who must endure the great loss of a kind husband. We offer the consolotion of our high esteem for the memory of him she mourns; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of the same be tendered to the widow of our deceased friend, also a copy to be published in our official journal.

Signed in behalf of the committee,

JAMES MADIGAN,
CHAS. ALDER,
FRED HUNDRIESER.

Gompers a Veteran.

Samuel Gompers bears the distinction of holding the longest continuous membership card in the Cigarmakers' International Union. He joined in 1864. Previous to learning the cigarmaking trade he was apprenticed to a cobbler, but he evidently did not stick long to the last.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.—THE REAL UNION MAN.

There are always two classes of people with whom one comes in contact in the evolutions of a day—The real union man and the man who is only a member of a union—a difference and a distinction, to be sure. Why? Because one is a worker, while the other is a drone. The real union man is the best of the two, because he attends meetings, pays his dues, is active, fearless, independent and inoffensive. He is a tireless worker—one who is neither afraid or ashamed to do it—one who would shorten the hours of labor and improve the condition of the masses. He is open in his actions and not a schemer, and, last, but not least is anything but an alarmist or one who would bow the pregnant hinge of the knee that favor might follow fawning. He is conservative, but his views along certain lines are as fixed as adamant. He is a man who would go his lengths for his friends, under all circumstances.

THE MEMBER OF A UNION.

The man who only holds membership in a union is a very different character. He attends meetings only infrequently; is generally so ingrossed in other work that he has no time to appropriate for committee work of his own or other crafts. He is kind of a wall flower; usually has an axe to grind or adverse comment to make of some other man whom he regards as not being his equal—an opinion on which he probably has an exclusive monopoly. He has harrowing dreams about the designs of the clique that is conducting the affairs of his union, but is invariably ready to acquiscee in the wishes of his employer, regardless of the merits of the proposition. He is a kind of a humbug, who gets all he can out of his position in life, regardless of the rights of others. He is anything but stable in his views, and can change them on short notice. He is a man who would not measure up to the standard in an emergency.

—*Labor Advocate.*

Every man in the employ of the Vandalia railroad who has reached the age of 70 years has retired on a life pension.

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THE "QUITTER."

OF all the despicable characters in the kingdoms of man or beast, it is probable that the "Quitter" is absolutely the worst. On the race track, the horse that is able to "go the route" is the object of admiration of all true sportsmen. As long as they get an honest run for their money, they rarely kick, but, when the oftentimes pompous individual at the post throws up his tail and "quits" in the home stretch, he is branded for all time, and he will never be a favorite in the betting until he has redeemed himself beyond all question of doubt.

So it is in the trade union. There are many men who are rabid enthusiasts when the union is first organized, or as long as it is on the up-grade, but let a cloud appear on the horizon, no matter if it be no larger than the proverbal "Man's hand," and they begin to whine like a lot of whipped curs. They stop paying dues "until this thing is settled," for fear that they might not win out and then their four bits would be gone beyond recovery. How long would any organization stand that ever had any trouble, if even a majority of the members would assume such a position? Those that have weathered such a condition are certainly entitled to a great deal of credit.

The man or set of men who flies the track under some imaginary or slight strain, should never be trusted again, until they prove that they have overcome the disadvantages of their ancestry. The race-horse men call them "short-bred;" in other words, that their pedigree runs to the woods." Look out for the known "quitter," and at the same time keep your weather eye open for those that are liable to develop such defects.

Many unions have almost gone through a baptismal of fire, but come out stronger and purer than ever, for the reason that they have been able to locate the dross and that they know where to look for it in the future. The rank and file are usually all right, but there are always a few weak-kneed creatures hanging around the ragged edge. They always drop off at the slightest provocation. The watch-dogs of the union always have to keep herding them to keep them from straying away from the main band. The union should adopt some form of a badge, such as the monthly dues button, so that they can be located at all times.

The one sheep that is disposed to go astray has always given the shepherds more trouble than the other ninety and nine. It is this that is the cause in most instances of the demand for the so-called "closed shop" so that "the bird that can sing and won't sing" can be made to sing. They are the cause of more friction between employers and men than all others put together.—*Ex.*

True Words.

Certainly no magazine has higher standing among the reviews than the American Review of Reviews, and no writer is read more closely than Dr. Albert Shaw. In its remarks upon the recent meeting of the National Civic Federation, the magazines has this to say: "There remain some heads of great corporations and some large employers of labor in this country who regard with distrust and even with abhorrence the leaders of organized labor; yet no impartial judge at the Civic Federation dinner would have assigned to the labor leaders any lower rank, either in character or capability, than the capitalists and financiers who sat at the same table with them, or the numerous representatives of the press, the church, and the university. Undoubtedly, in directness and force, the labor leaders were better public speakers than any of the other element that made up the party."—*Labor Advocate.*

The Carnegie Steel company in West Homestead, Pa., has already made a cut from 5 to 16⅔ per cent in wages of employës this year. The mills have been making full time two months, and the workmen were expecting a raise instead of a decrease in wages.

The population of Fall River, Mass., has decreased from 114,000 in July last, When the textile strike started to 95,000 at present.

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HOW TO BE A UNIONIST.

Ask yourself, What is the first object of a union person? The answer must be, To get better conditions for the man or woman who gets his or her earnings by the sweat of the brow. Then the question comes, How to gain better conditions? There is only one answer, By being true unionists. Now, you cannot be a true unionist unless you stand by the principles of unionism—Those principles by which all labor organizations are guided—and these organizations are essential to the workingman, as much so as eating and sleeping. And if union men do not observe the principles of unionism they will be constantly injuring some organization, therefore making some poor brother unhappy; and in turn you yourself suffer. Not one union person in the world does or can do as he or she pleases without consideration of others. Once upon a time, when workers were as ignorant as the uncivilized Chinaman, they took what was handed out to them by their employer and unconcernedly made the best of it. The education of their children was a demoralizing thought, never to be entertained in their caucus. What made them change? The dawn of reason. They began to think, and by and by their thoughts grew large enough to guide them. They found they could further their interest by getting closer together with their fellow worker, as the interest of one is the interest of both. They began to organize, and by coöperation through those unions they have made life worth living. They have shortened hours, increased wages, established fraternity, created better sanitary conditions in the workshap, mill and mine, and have made the world better.—*Hod Carrier Journal.*

The basis of modern trade unionism is vested in these three: Organization, concentration and solidarity. Whenever these principles have grown into the hearts of the workers success is assured them. Capitalism has acted on them, and the workers must follow suit, or they will never rise to mastery

---

The Blue Label will work you success.

CHANGED SINCE THEN.

One hundred years ago such a thing as organized labor was unknown. The combination of any class of workmen for the purpose of seeking redress from any wrong was in the early part of the nineteenth century looked upon as conspiracy against the law and punished as such.

But the God-given knowledge of their inherent rights encouraged labor to persevere, and the discouragements then met with merited only greater efforts which are seen in the victories of later years. Their meetings had to be secretly held and all evidences of such steps kept very private, but now they not only enjoy legal rights, but their power is felt by capital and their rights recognized. Seventy-five years ago there were practically no union men. Today in all manufacturing communities unions are a powerful factor in molding public opinion, and thus regulating prices paid and privileges accorded the workingmen.

The progress that has thus been made is but a foretaste of what is destined to follow with more rapid steps in the next decade. With such continued and mammoth combinations of capital in this country it is the plain duty of every toiler to become a member of the union of his craft. Once a member he should be ever earnest and diligent in support of the principles his union represents. Short hours and living wages, the abolition of child and convict labor, a more liberal construction of the law of "government" by injunction, education of children and many other matters of vital importance should be agitated nntil the desired end is attained.

—*Shingle Weaver.*

But few membesr of labor organizations realize what it is they belong to. The average man regards the unions simply as a thing with which to remedy grievances, whereas, as a matter of fact, the great work of organized labor is education. The remedying of grievances is temporary—education is permanent.

Why not be a man—a union man?

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The Belated Desire for Peace.

In one respect, at least, the Czar of Russia resembles our own industrial czars. Nicholas III. has announced that he will meet a deputation of workingmen and listen to a recital of their grievances—after the men have returned to work.

The American "captain of industry" frequently shows his willingness to arbitrate with his workmen after a strike has lasted long enough to show him that he is on the losing side.

"Call off your strike and return to work (under the old objectionable conditions) and I'll see your representatives and talk matters over," is the "captain's" way. The czar copies the "captain."

A strike is a bad thing; so is a revolution. But strikers and revolutionists are justly suspicious of sick-bed repentances.

"When the devil was sick,
The devil a saint would be;
When the devil got well,
The devil a saint was he!"

—*Exchange.*

Labor Saving Machines.

An engineer declares that 50,000 people now do the work, with the aid of machinery, which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

The preservation of a union is more essential than the preservation of a wage scale, if conditions make it impossible to preserve both. The wage scale can soon be restored; it takes years of hard, patient labor to restore a union.

The net profit from the Russian government monopoly in the sale of spirits last year exceeded $200,000,000.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $2.00, in addition to whatever assessments he may have owed at the time of his suspension.

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UNION MADE TOBACCO FOR UNION MEN

POWER.....
OLD BURLEY
UNION MINER

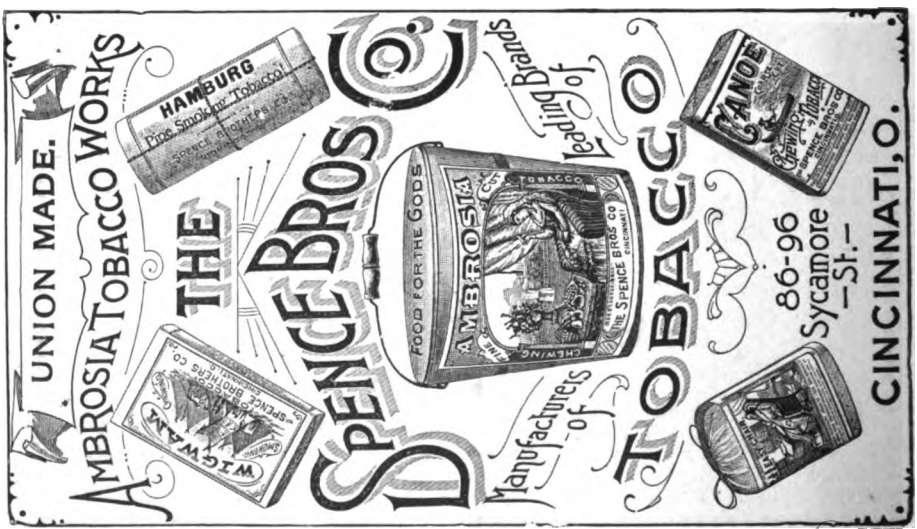
LONG CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS

Leidersdorf, Schmidt Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company



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Berry Suhling Tobacco Co.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Staff of Life Chewing Plug
Sterling Navy
Red Raven Scrap
Federation Cut Plug

These and all other Brands are
UNION MADE
and Bear the UNION LABEL.

TWO NEW BRANDS

TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

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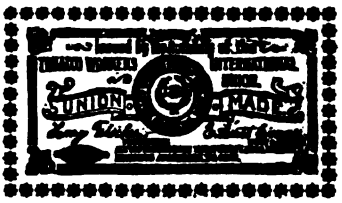
"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is NONE STRICTLY UNION Without the

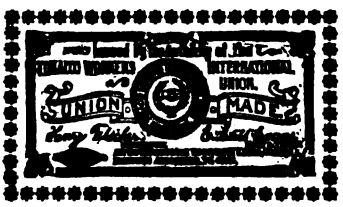
BLUE  LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being STRICTLY UNION MADE.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

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HARVARD APR 29 1905 CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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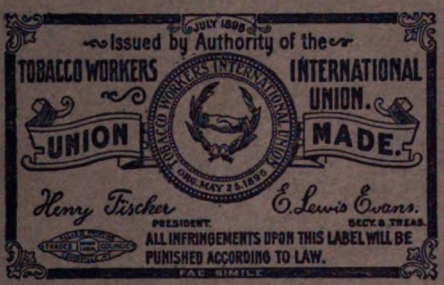


Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

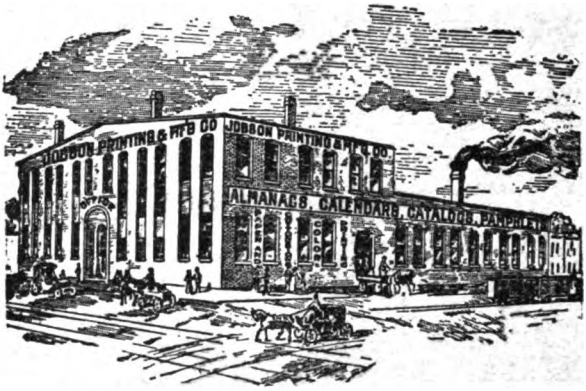
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROOMS 56 AND 57
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY
B-D
DIPPER

TAGS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

PRICE 5 CENTS

The UNION LABEL induced a trial

MERIT made it A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

Digitized by Google

LARUS & BRO.,
Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.
Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.	Chewing Plug.	Cut Plug.	Granulated Smoking.
Pride of Richmond,	Larus Natural Leaf,	Uniform,	Fruits and Flowers,
Belle of New England,	Milk Maid,	Right Good,	Queen of Virginia,
Richmond Best Navy,	Base Ball.	Sensible Sliced.	Etc.
Luxury, Fair Play and Bostonian.			

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, World, Myrtle.

PLUGS

Globe, Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT	SCRAPS	GRANULATED
Hand Made	Globe Wolverine	Duke of York Mixture
CUT PLUGS	Navy Clippings	Globe Mixture
Gold Flake	Jack Pot	Hope Mixture
Blue Label	LONG CUTS	Uncle Tom
Pickaninny	Blue Label	Spot Cash
Canada Royal Navy	Fame	Red Jacket
5 Cent	All Leaf	Don Juan
Navy Jack	Globe	Blue Label
Hope	Oronoco	King
Roman Mixture	Standard Time	Fruit Juice
Sam and John	Sweet Rose	Sweet Violet
Pipe Dream	Gold Flake	Dan Tucker
	Hope	Pug
		Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers **Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.**

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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CHEW AND SMOKE

Red Horse

Tobacco.

Old Established Tobacco Brands

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Claw Hammer — *On the Square*

Kismet — *Full Pay*

G. T. W. — CUP — *Day's Work*

Strater's Natural Leaf Plug

North Star Granulated Smoking

Rose Bud Long Cut Chew and Smoke — *North Star* Fine Cut

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

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UNION MADE TOBACCO FOR UNION MEN

UNION MINER
OLD LEAF
POWER

LONG CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

Hansen-Schmitt Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO
Scotten Dillon Company

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 9. April, 1905. No. 4.

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Going south, my first stop was Danville, Va., where I had a conference with the tobacco manufacturers of that city. After having a meeting with them, we went over the agreement, and they expressed themselves that they were willing to sign an agreement and have their factory organized under the banner of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

The Wemple & Ellerson factory is just being remodeled at the present time, and Mr. Wemple stated that as soon as they were ready to start manufacturing tobacco they would employ members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union and use the Uuion Label upon their brands of tobacco.

The Wyllie Tobacco Co., the same as the Gravely Tobacco Co., also spoke favorably in regard to signing the agreement and having their factory organized at the same time as the Wemple and Ellerson Co. starts to manufacturing tobacco.

Leaving Danville, Va., I went to Richmond, where I find our organization in good shape, and I met with our different unions there, and also with the Advisory Board, and I found they have things well in hand. At the new cigarettee factory there, known by the name of Cameron & Surburg, I had the pleasure of having a conference, and they agreed to have their factory organized, but that the management in Richmond had not the power to sign an agreement with us as the head office is in New York City with Mr. Surburg in charge.

I also visited all the manufacturers there, who stated that they were doing a good business, and were selling more tobacco now than ever before.

I also find that most of the tobacco manufacturers are members of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, with Mr. John Landistreet as President, Mr. Hugh Campbell and Mr. Larus on the Board of Directors, Mr. Surburg, Treasurer, and Friedlander, Secretary.

Leaving Richmond, I went to Wilson, N. C., Where I succeeded in organizing a local union of cigarette makers in that city. I also signed an agreement with the firm of Ware & Kramer Co., Local Union, No. 58, which has not been in very good working order. I tried to straighten out the factory, and brought in some thirty odd new members. They are working in the Wells-Whitehead factory there in Wilson, and there have been rumors afloat that this firm is a part of the American Tobacco Trust. I tried to get all the evidence I could while in Wilson, and I am still gathering all the information which I can, which I will place before the International Executive Board for them to act upon, with some other recommendations which I think will be valuable to the International organization.

Leaving Wilson, I went back to Richmond, where I finished up my work which I left undone before departing for Wilsen. My next stop after Richmond was Lynchburg. Here I succeeded in straightening out the Virginia Tobacco Co , and also signed the agreement with the Allen Tobacco Co., and organized a new local union in that city. I believe No. 119, of Lynchburg, will be one of the banner local unions in the Interna-

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tional Union if they follow up and keep closely to the lines of our constitution.

The southern manufacturers in the Tobacco Belt, are realizing the benefit to be derived in recognizing our International Union, and they are coming fast to the realization, that to make a success of their business, they should sign the agreement with our International Union and use the Union Label upon their brands of tobaccos.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

USEFUL URALITE.

Is Incombustible and Can Be Worked With Like Wood.

HAVE you ever heard of the uralite? Probably not, for it is a new invention. Yet it is well worthy of your notice, since it is superior to anything of the kind that has yet been produced. It is the invention of a Russian artillery officer and chemist named Imschenetzky, and its claim to distinction lies in the fact that it is absolutely fireproof.

Uralite is composed of asbestos fiber with a proper proportion of silicate, bicarbonate of soda and chalk, and it is supplied in various finishes and colors, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In a soft form a sheet of uralite is like an asbestos board; when hard it resembles finely sawn stone and has a metallic ring. Besides being a nonconductor of heat and electricity, it is practically waterproof (and may be made entirely so by paint), and is not affected either by atmospheric influences or by the acids contained in smoke in large towns, which rapidly destroy galvanized iron.

Moreover, it can be cut by the usual carpenters' or woodworkers' tools; it can be veneered to form paneling for walls or partitions; it can be painted, grained, polished and glued together like wood; it does not split when a nail is driven through it; it is not affected when exposed to moisture or great changes of temperature, and it can be given any desired color either during the process of manufacture or afterward.—*Dietic and Hygienic Magazine.*

THE UNORGANIZED

And the Passive Unionist Obstacles. The Right of Labor to Organize Is Generally Conceded and Has Ceased

TO BE A DEBATABLE QUESTION

[From the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.]

NOT only the right but the necessity of organization of labor is thoroughly understood by every fair-minded employer. The right of labor to organize is generally conceded and has ceased to be a debataqle question. The necessity of organization of labor is apparent hourly. Those who appreciate the necessity and value of organization the least are the workers themselves. About everything in the nature of improved wages and conditions of labor has been secured by Organized Labor, which is also largely responsible for many improvements outside of the purely industrial field. Organized Labor is the only effective protection against a leveling downward of wages, conditions of employment and standards of living of the working class. It stands between labor and those evils which constantly menace and prey upon labor. The greatest friend and protector of labor and the deadly foe of the evils besetting their labor is unionism, yet, despite this, unionism's deadliest foe is unorganized labor. The obstacles introduced by or existing because of the unorganized are vastly more serious to the progress of Organized Labor towards the establishment of improved industrial conditions and better standards of living, for all labor, than all other obstacles combined. These obstacles intercept, divert and retard Organized Labor's progress. To the fact that millions of workers remain unorganized and refuse to contribute to the movement operating in their behalf is traceable the preservation of such industrial evils as child labor and immigration. When the non-unionist is not so ignorantly stubborn as to refuse to listen, to discuss, or study unionism, he offers one or more of perhaps a hundred reasons, for not joining his trades-

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union, that are mostly nothing but excuses or spring from unmanly fear, prejudice or mean ambitions. The reasons, vastly more important and numerous why he should join are not considered.

No intelligent worker honestly states that Organized Labor has accomplished no good. The protection and promotion of labor's interests and improvement of its conditions must continue to come through organization. Organization does not mean simply the acquisition of new members, but the united action of all members in the prosecution of that policy or line of action which intelligence and experience conceives to be the most successful. Many members in each trade-union bring the slightest amount of value, influence and power to their union. Their contribution amounts to a passive membership with dues payments just often enough to barely keep within the good standing limit.

This is not organization, it is not unionism, at least not that irrepressible organized force capable of procuring economic improvement for labor. Each member is in duty bound to contribute his share of interest and support to his union, not alone in the selfish interests of the union but it is a duty he owes to his own intelligent self-interests. The passive membership, besides depriving its union of so much needed vitality, so much organized force that would be a powerful factor in a more rapid progress towards labors uplift, exert a deleterious influence upon the unorganized and increase the difficulties surrounding the work of organizing the unorganized.

Those unions the largest per centage of whose members contribute individual duty and support are the most successful and progressive.

First Use of the Torpedo.

Torpedoes for the destruction of vessels were first used in the spring of 1861 by the Confederates in the James River. In 1865 the Secretary of the Navy reported that more ships had been lost by torpedoing than from all other causes. Gen. Rains, chief of tke Confederate torpedo service, put the number at 58, a greater number than has been destroyed in all the wars since.

PROGRESS OF LABOR.

The Condition of Workers Vastly Improved In Recent Years.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, recently interviewed by a representative of the *Philadelphia Press*, was asked:

"Has there been much improvement in the moral and material condition of the working classes in America during the last five years?"

"It has been immeasurable—in regularity of employment, in higher wages, in a shorter working day, in greater leisure, better education, more pictures, more books, more music, better clothing, better food, better furniture, less intemperance and the increased use of all the things that go to make people better and life more worth living. The morale of the man and the morale of the family have been elevated, and this has been followed by the development of better and higher attributes of the human character."

"Do workingmen employ their leisure profitably?"

"Very much more so than formerly. In my experience, of course, I come in contact with a great many people, and I find them more temperate in all things, particularly in the use of intoxicants. Formerly some labor associations were accustomed to hold their meetings in rooms over or adjoining saloons, the proprietors being glad to give them the use of meeting rooms with no rent for the sake of the trade they brought. But of late years this has been stopped. In my report to the last convention of the federation I took occasion to speak of this and to suggest that workmen should be allowed to use public school buildings for their evening meetings. Perhaps you noticed in the newspapers the other day that the United Mine Workers' Convention at Indianapolis debarred saloon keepers and bartenders from membership.

"The increase in wages and the shortening of the day's work," continued Mr. Gompers, "have indirectly had a power-

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ful influence in promoting temperance among workingmen because they have been able to obtain better nourishment and do not come away so tired from their toil, which has largely taken away the temptation for artificial stimulant—for liquor drinking. Formerly when a man left the shop or the mine tired out he craved a drink to brace him up; then he wanted another and still another, and you know what that means. A saloon is always opposed to a savings bank."—*Ex.*

Organized Labor *vs.* Organized Capital.

[Jack London in Atlantic Monthly.]

The workingman who fights against Organized Labor has an easy time compared with the capitalist who fights against Organized Capital. The labor "scab" is no more detestable to his brother laborers than is the capitalist "scab" to his brother capitalists. The most heinous crime an employer of labor can commit is to "scab" on his fellow-employers of labor. Just as the individual laborers have organized into groups to protect themselves from the perils of the "scab" employer. The employers' federations, associations or trusts are nothing more than unions. They are organized to destroy "scabbing" among themselves and to encourage "scabbing" among others. The banded capitalists discriminate against a "scab" capitalist by refusing him trade advantages and by combining against him in a most relentless fashion. The banded laborers are no more merciless than the banded capitalists.

An act recently passed by the House of Representatives of Rhode Island prescribes a fine of $350 to $500 or imprisonment for three or six months, or both, against any employer or corporation attempting to prevent working people from belonging to a labor organization as a condition of new or continued employment.

You can always tell a union man by the brand of tobacco he smokes or chews—if it has the little Blue Label (on each package or plug) of the International Tobacco Workers' Union.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY, April 7, 1905.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING:—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International assessment, to take effect April 15, 1905, payable on or before May 13, 1905.

The two-thirds (⅔) of this assessment going to the General Expense Fund is to be forwarded to the International Office along with the other collections. The one third (⅓) goes to the Local Fund of Local Unions.

Secretaries of Local Unions will collect the assessment at once.

The one-third (⅓) of this assessment which the Local Unions receive should be used for agitation for our Label and the boycott against the American and Continental Tobacco Company.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1905.

To the Members-at-Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING:—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International Assessment to take effect April 15, 1905, payable on or before May 13, 1905.

This assessment is to be placed in the General Expense Fund, to be used for label agitation and organization purposes.

Members-at-large will forward same to the International Office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and not later than above mentioned date, May 13, 1905.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

3rd and Main Sts., • • Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:

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610 Hughes St., Richmond, Va.
E. LEWIS EVANS.....Secretary-Treasurer.
55-56 Am. Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Louisville. Ky.

See that This Label

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether Plug, Package or Twist. None genuinely Union without it.

Notes.

The Churches of Moscow.

There are 1800 churches in Moscow. They are the wealthiest churches in the world. One, St. Savior's cost cost nearly $14,000,000 to build. The Russian church is the nation's great wealth storehouse—the nestegg which will be hatched out when the great crisis comes.

If you imagine you are the whole thing, and that the world cannot get along without you, just stick your finger in a bowl of water and then withdraw it it and see how much of a hole it leaves.

When a man once lets his will power, his ambition and his nerve get separated it is a hard matter to get them together again.

IN INTEREST OF JUSTICE.

Goldwin Smith Would Have Labor in the Legislature.

At the recent opening of the Labor temple of Toronto, Professor Goldwin Smith in his address said in part:

"It is well that in this temple of labor which we are opening pleasure should be combined with labor and business. Pleasure we must all have. It is almost as necessary to us as food. Without an ingredient of pleasure not only would life be dull and dark, but character would sour. The antidote to vicious pleasure is innocent pleasure. If a young man is living in a great city without a home, exposed to temptation, the way to save him is to give him a good club.

"The questions of business concerning industrial relations to be treated here will, we trust, be always handled in a wise and liberal spirit, with due regard to the general interests of the community, of which those of labor are so vast a part. We are not a herd of animals jostling each other, but a coöperative community of men. I am a relic of the struggle in England against the lingering spirit of the combination laws, and my reputation bears honorable scars received in that war. We who stood for the unions were accused of defending violence and even murder. We were weighted, it is fair to say, by the Sheffield outrages. Those days are long past.

"The liberties of the unions are assured. Let us now, if we can, have peace. Peace with justice, of course, it must be, but if we can not have justice let us have peace. I have always wished to see labor directly represented in the legislature not for the purpose of accentuating class divisions, but with the very opposite view.

"The capitalist is rather the organizer and paymaster, though he may be apt to take for himself a rather large fee. The purchaser and consumer in determining the price which he will give for the article in effect determines and limits the wages of the consumers; therefore we are all determining and limiting each other's wages."—*Ex.*

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A Word Picture of a "Scab."

A great many people don't know what the meaning of the word "scab" is as it is used by unionists. We have on several occasions printed definitions of this word. Here is one coming from a prosecuting attorney: "A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and, though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested when peace returns, by all; so when help is needed a scab is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day and for a monetary approbation he would betray his friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman and is afterward sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and detested by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to prosperity."—[*Ex.*

Low wages make hard times, and long hours of labor make a hollow mockery of life.

Government Banks of Canada.

Thrifty workingmen in Michigan go over into Canada and deposit their savings in the Canadian Government savings banks. They know that these banks have the Government behind them and never fail. If the hundreds of thousands who lost millions last year in Iowa had had postal savings banks there would not have been a dollar of loss to them. Forty-one of the banks failed, taking millions from the people. The bankers make all the laws of this country relative to banking, and will not permit any law creating a safe governmental banking system, as they know the people would never deposit a dollar with private banks, and hence the bankers would not have the people's money to gamble with. See? Of course you don't see, else you would repudiate the men you elect to Congress who do the bidding of the bankers and other corporations—not the bidding of the welfare of the people.

There is but one way to win, and that is to do your work well and speak ill of no one, not even as a matter of truth.

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THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

* * * *

[One million seven hundred and fifty thousand children, between the ages of five and fifteen, toil in the mines and factories of this country.]

* * * *

By B. F. AUSTIN, in "Reason."

HAVE you heard the cry of the children,
The pitiful wail of the little ones,
Out of the mines and the workshops,
Out of the slums and the alleys,
Where cold and famine and fever,
Where cruel neglect and oppression,
Rob life of its joy and sunshine
And change its bright spring into winter?

Oh, the heartrending cry of the children
Rising up in chorus pathetic,
A dirge and a dead march of childhood
Appealing to men and to angels
And crying aloud unto heaven
For judgment against the oppressors!
Oh, the sorrow and anguish and heart-
In the pitiful wail of the children! [break

Oh, list to the plea of the children,
The moan and the sigh of the innocent,
Their voiceless yet eloquent prayer,
From the death-breeding slums of the
From the danger and dark of the [city,
From the hovels of vice and [coal mines,
Where blows and chidings [of squalor,
Take the place of love and [and curses
caresses:—

"We hunger in God's land of plenty;
We languish for love and for kindness;
We sicken and die in the darkness,
With no one to help or to pity;
We toil in the mills and the coal mines,
Like slaves, in the glad days of child-
We long for the fields and the [hood;
To ramble about in the wood- [flowers,
Yet we sicken and die in the [land,
Oh, merciful God and His angels, [alleys!
Have pity where man has no pity!"

Things That Appealed to Tessie

A TRUE LITTLE STORY.

[From the Metal Polishers' Journal.]

THERE were rivals. Tessie chose a good-looking young fellow. True, he did not make as much money as Tessie did. He was an assistant porter in a cloth store, and his wages were $9 a week. But Tessie thought him an exceedingly pleasant fellow. He was always neatly dressed—his hair was faultlessly oiled, his handkerchief was perfumed, and he wore a scarfpin that caught Tessie's fancy. The big ruby and the diamonds surrounding it were glass—and not the finest at that—and the gold was brass, but Tessie didn't know. It was a real enough dazzler to her. Tim also could "spiel" better than the other fellows, she thought, and he could sing the latest popular songs with what seemed to her perfect art.

Tim became Tessie's "steady." The engagement was brief. Presently, Tim and Tessie set up in housekeeping.

The three-roomed flat cost them $7.50 a month rental. They just managed to live on Tim's $9 a week. But they were a happy pair. Tessie eyed Tim more fondly than ever, and when he'd come home and after a hard day's work sing "You're Only Teasing Me," or something of that sort, Tessie was overwhelmed. An impartial critic might have expressed serious doubts, and perhaps the neighbors didn't say all that they thought. To Tessie, Tim's voice was the acme of perfection, or, to sum it up in her all-inclusive word, "grand."

The had two children; one a girl of eight months, died last March. The baby was sick quite a while and the doctor's and the undertaker's bills were considerable. That was the beginning of their bad luck. The loss of the child was a hard enough blow, and, besides, the little girl's sickness and death not only absorbed their trifling savings, but plunged them into debt. But they had another child left, a boy, "going on" four years. They concentrated their love on him and faced the world with courage.

Three months after, Tim lost his place. It was no fault of his--just a streak of hard luck. He tried hard to get another job, no matter at what. He couldn't.

Now a couple with a child and debts and great self-respect must get along independently somehow. Confidence in each other doesn't satisfy the landlord and grocers; butchers and bakers haven't yet acquired the habit of supplyig pro-

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visions on good intentions or future prospects.

Tessie had mettle. She hadn't forgotten her old trade. Her eyes troubled her a great deal, but she was determined to keep things going without applying to anybody for assistance. She went to one of her former bosses and got a job making boxes for tobacco cigarettes. The material she would carry home and there make up the boxes. The pay wasn't much. For every thousand boxes she got $5. It took her a week, working ten hours a day, to make a thousand boxes.

Since July Tessie has stuck to the job. It is difficult for a woman to keep house, bring up a boy, and work ten hours a day, but Tessie has managed it. It is especially difficult for one with granulated eyelids to bend over such a task all day long. Tessie didn't complain. She knew that Tim was really looking for work and was willing to take anything he could get. She knew he had a run of hard luck.

The $5 a week Tessie earned has supported the whole family since July. Their living is simple. Sixteen or eighteen cents a day for meat, a loaf of bread a day, and two quarts of potatoes a week. Tessie and Tim dispensed with butter. They had some, but it was reserved for the boy. The cost of their living, not including rent, was about thirty cents a day. Then Tessie paid fifty cents a week for insurance for herself and the boy, and the same sum for Tim. They didn't mind scrimping along on $5 a week. It was the back debts which worried them. They could pay only a little on account now and then.

The other day Tim finally got a job. There was happiness in the little home when Tim came home and told the good news. It was an event.

* * * * * * *

This is a simple, true little story, whereof Tessie is the heroine. Does she not deserve to be?

The great man is poised and satisfied —no matter what happens. The little man is always full of trouble; and this trouble he always lays to the fault of others.

WHAT NEXT?

This Time, An Automatic Packing and Weighing Machine.

[From the Scientific American.]

AN automatic packing machine has been invented in Paris. By means of this apparatus, it is possible to fashion the package, charge it and then seal it, ready for transit. The appliance is a combination of a weighing machine and a packer. First the machine cuts off the requisite length of lead, paper, or whatever is utilized for the envelopes, from a continuous traveling band, pastes and folds into shape, leaving the mouth of the bag open. The package then passes along, stopping in its passage for a moment to receive its contents of tea, sugar or cereals through a funnel. It makes another forward movement, and an electric pressure piston comes into action and rams down the contents to the minimum volume. By a further series of operations the bag is shaken into shape, pressed, and the ends are folded down, pasted and then labeled. Not once during the operation is the bag or its contents touched by hands. The inventor has been engaged for three year upon the device. When perfected it will perform the work of seventy people and complete the whole cycle of operations at a speed of forty packages per minute, thus effecting remarkable saving in time and expenses.

Union Wages Always Reasonable.

The cost of labor is one of the principal items that enter into competition between business men. No one can deny this. Then is it not a decided advantage to deal with an organization of labor that guarantees to the business man that his competitor is paying the same wages that he does? And, besides, there is not a union in existence which places minimum wages above what a man can afford to support a man upon comfortably. Union wages are always reasonable wages. Employers of labor who object to the strictly union shops do so simply because union regulations require a standard of justice to the workmen that most employers want to violate in the interests of profit.—[*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

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LABOR'S CHIEF WEAPON

The Label, Card and Button Most Effective.

But We Too Often Take the "Scab" Goods Because We Would Have to Walk a Block to Get the Union Goods.

[From the Rochester Labor Journal.]

THE strike and the boycott are effective weapons when rightly used, and the labor organization without a strike clause in its Constitution is as helpless as a babe. A labor union stripped of weapons of offense and defense is as useless in the cause of labor as an army without leaders and stripped of its guns. But the armory of unionism contains a weapon far stronger than the strike or the boycott, and it can be wielded in times of peace with far more effect than the other two can be wielded in time of war.

Of all the weapons by which union labor can fight the battle for labor's advancement, none is equal to the Union Label. Intelligently and consistently used it can overcome all opposition; allowed to rust and milldew from disuse it becomes more dangerous to the owner than to the opposition.

When the day comes—and God speed it—that union men and women everywhere demand the label on all that they buy, then will be the day of victory and rejoicing. Cunning and intrigue and force cannot prevail against this weapon when it is rightly used. Militia and injunctions cannot prevail against it. Prison walls cannot confine it.

"But if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

This is as applicable to the labor oaganization as it is to the church. The union man who smokes scab cigars, wears non-union clothing and shoes, accepts coal delivered by non-union teamsters, patronizes a non-union barber shop, fails to ask for the clerk's card, never thinks of demanding the label, has denied his union faith and is worse than a "scab." The union man who provides not for his fellow unionist by using only the products of union labor, is worse even than the "scab" who is either too ignorant to know or too vicious to care for any save himself.

The union man who buys non-union goods because it is handier than to hunt up the union made article is union in name only and has yet to learn the first principles of unionism. Such union men are failing to use the potent weapon in the labor union army, and is not doing a union man's part in resisting the onslaughts of those who would crush Organized Labor. There is absolutely no excuse for any union man or woman to buy non-union made goods. Everything that is needed to eat or to wear, or to indulge in as a luxury, may be found bearing the union label if diligent search is made for them. It is estimated that union labor in the United States has a purchasing power of over $1,000,000,000. This vast sum if diverted into the channels of union trade would revolutionize labor conditions forever, and the "open shop" agitation and make unionism an accomplished fact instead of an ideal that must be worked for and fought for every hour in the day and every hour in the year. Men may talk, women may work and labor newspapers may agitate from now till the crack of doom for the advancement of labor's cause, but until union men and women take hold in earnest and push the label, all the work and talk and agitation will be in vain.

Convenience must not be forgotten. Prejudice in favor of this or that merchant must be laid aside. Personal preferences must be set aside. The one thing that must be done if Organized Labor is to win in its great battle, is to push the label night and day. There is no excuse for a union man or woman buying non-union made goods. Organization has been perfected in every trade and calling, and the unionist can buy art goods, beer, bags, bottles, baskets, brooms, boots, brick, bakers' goods, barber work, candy, cigars, chinaware, carvings, cutlery, carriages, caps, carpets, corsets, dress goods, dusters, electrical supplies, engines, fireworks, fencing, files, ginghams, guns,

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glass, hemp goods, hats, harness, horse goods, ironware, jewelry, knit goods, ties, leather goods, liquors, linens, maps, machinery, matches, music, musicians' services, mattresses, newspapers, organs, rugs, pianos, printed matter, presses, salt, queensware, rope, soap, starch, suspenders, shirts, skirts, steel, type, stockings, shoes, tinware, tobacco, terra cotta, tailor-made goods, zinc, trunks, tables, underwear, ulsters, veilings, vases, woodenware, wagons, woolens and watches—all these and many others.

If every union man and woman would begin now to insist upon being supplied with union-made goods, the battle would be all over but the shouting.

But we too often take the "scab" goods because we would have to walk a block to get the union goods. We buy of a grocer who pushes "scab" goods because we "like to trade there." We use the "scab" tobacco because it takes less tags by a few hundred thousand to get a stick of chewing gum or a brass stick pin. We buy coal of a dealer who will not hire union men because he trusted us for coal ten years ago when we happened to be short. We buy "scab" soap because "it floats" when a union made soap just as good or better might have to be reached for. We buy "scab" clothing because it is too much trouble to look for the label. We smoke "scab" cigars because we get a coupon that is good for nothing.

In short, we talk unionism all the time and practice it only when we are in union meeting. It won't do, brethren and friends. We've got to do more. And the thing to do is to use the label as a weapon day and night, in season and out of season.

That's the way to win—and it's the easiest and the quickest way of all. And the best.

Judicial Procedure.

"I understand," says the Northern tourist in Texas, "that the backward season has arrested the cotton crop."

"Yes," replied the planter; "but we are going right ahead, as usual."

"Not discouraged, then?"

"Not a bit. Even if the crop is arrested we are sure that we will be able to bale it out."—[*Judge.*

THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

A Movement That Lies At the Heart of Civilization.

PROFESSOR FRANK PARSONS, of Boston, has been roused by President Eliot's comments on the labor situation into writing the following well put retort:

"President Eliot of Harvard does not see why workingmen want short hours. He says he wants to work all the hours he can. Verily, so do I. But that is because I am doing the sort of work I love and I am my own boss. This is still more emphatically the case with President Eliot. His labor is a delight. It is intellectual, social, civic, ethical, at the same time that it is industrial.

"But let him drudge in a coal mine or toil in a rolling mill ten or twelve hours a day at the beck and call of a boss, exhausting body and soul for a mere subsistence and subject to discharge at the will of an unsympathetic employer, and see if he will not join in a movement for the eight hour day.

"It is a movement of the deepest significance to humanity, a movement that lies at the very heart of civilization and progress, and even from the economic standpoint it is of vital importance. It is the long hours of overwork that are to blame for many of the most terrible railroad accidents, and it is the long hours of brutalizing toil that make 'the man with the hoe.'"

In 1878 something happened on Jupiter which caused a red blotch to appear in his southern hemisphere near one of the great belts that cross his disk like hugh bands of colored clouds. It was 30,000 miles long and 8,000 miles broad, yet, after all, only a little patch on the mighty disk! It has remained ever since, sometimes brightening to almost the crimson hue of fire, and sometimes fading nearly to invisibility, yet always—even when faintest—certifying its presence and its power by keeping the area originally covered by it clear of all other objects.

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INCREASE IN KNOWLEDGE

Among Workingmen Generally On Economic, Social and Political Questions, Is Wonderful, Indeed.

ONE of the first duties of the workingman should be to educate himself and family, says the *Beaumont Labor News*. If he wishes to be a good Christian we know of no better way than for him to read the lives of the saints in the Bible and attend his church. If he wishes to be a desperado, let him read dime novels and attend low dives he can find. If a politician, don't read at all; do as he is told and attend the meetings of his club. If a workingman, and you desire to help your craft and fellow-workers, you should read the labor papers and keep posted on what the workingmen are doing throughout the country.

The labor press of the United States is fulfilling its mission nobly. The increase in knowledge among workingmen generally on economic, social and political questions, is wonderful indeed. A country whose workingmen must prove their aptitude for imbibing useful knowledge has no reason to fear the future, for upon the education of the working classes depend the continuation and stability of civilized government. Therefore, all honor to the labor press and its peaceful gospel:. That he who would be free must educate himself. Ignorance is the greatest curse to liberty and is destructive to all that is good. Education costs something, and it is only by the efforts of the workingman that the press can continue in its mission of education. If you are not a subscriber to a labor paper you are not doing your full duty to your family or yourself, for there is no other way to keep posted as to what is transpiring or who are the friends of labor. Remember the advertiser well, for he is a benefactor and also assists in the publication of your paper, and expects your patronage in return. The friendly merchant patronizes your paper and tries to reach you in that way: the one who does not advertise does nothing to assist, and we should try to do all we can to assist those who assist us.

SPRING IN TOWN.

By EDITH CHILD.

THE countryside lies buried deep
Beneath bleak winter's pall,
Spring has not roused it from its sleep
With the first thrush's call;
Yet here we catch on every street
The flutter of her gown,
And spy the imprint of her feet,
For Spring has come to town.

The daffodils in splendor flare
Against the smoke-grimed walls;
Along the benches in the square
The sun-warmed loafer sprawls.
The peg-top and the hoop are here—
The circus and the clown;
Ah, by such signs 'tis passing clear
That Spring has come to town!

Ah, see,—a goddess in her walk,
Sweet Phyllis draweth nigh!
Like windflower swaying on its stalk
When April breezes sigh,
Her cheeks, like blossoms, softly pink,
The sun's warm gold, her crown;
Who, seeing her, could fail to think
That Spring has come to town?

Ah, Phyllis, 'neath the solemn shell
Convention bids us wear
Instincts of primal passion swell
To bid us do and dare.
'Tis time to love—and Love is best,
Despite the cynic's frown;
Then let us mate, and let us nest,
For Spring has come to town!

—[*The Outlook.*

WHAT HISTORY TEACHES.

In the Commercial Arena, Sentiment Plays No Part.

THERE is a class of people—very respectable and intelligent, by the way—who, while not actively opposed to trades union organizations, yet have become champions of the non-unionist, and are at times loud and emphatic in their denunciation of those methods of trade organizations which they are pleased to regard as unwarranted infringements upon the personal liberty of the citizen. They seem to be

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impressed with the idea that it is better personally for the individual, and indirectly, in a broader sense, promotive of the general good, if each wage worker individually played his part on the industrial stage. Unfortunately for their contention, history furnishes abundant proof of the fallacy of their personal liberty theory—so far, at least, as it applies to the condition of the working class and their relations to their employers.

Their contention would be plausible, at least, if the employers generally would voluntarily advance and maintain the wages of the workers at such rate as would insure them comfortable and respectable conditions of living. But unfortunately for the contention of these champions of this so-called personal liberty, history is as barren of such instances as it is of angel visits. In the commercial arena sentiment plays no part; motives, desires and activities bear indelibly the dollar mark. The employé doesn't expend his energy of brawn and brain in toiling for another simply for healthful exercise. Neither does an individual employ another from philanthropic motives, or invest his capital for the sole purpose of giving a man work. The harsh truth is that the men are in business for all the money profits they can derive. This truthfully being the conditions of our industrial system, were all organizations of workingmen disbanded, should collective efforts to maintain the wages, hours and conditions of labor be abandoned by the wage workers, and the worker in th exercise of his industrial liberty depend alone upon his individual efforts to maintain himself in his relations with organized capital, who can truthfully assert that the conditions of the wage workers would improve or even remain as it is at present? Upon what single fact in the industrial history of the race, from the time of labor in the sun-parched brickyards of ancient Egypt to the present day, can the slightest hope be based that the unorganized can accomplish anything in asserting and maintaining the decency and dignity and manhood of the wage worker? History is barren of a single incident where the non-organized wage workers, though millions in numbers, ever increased their wages a penny, decreased the day of labor a moment or changed a single condition of labor, however arbitrarily or unjustly imposed by their master.

In truth, the non-union workingman in his panoply of boasted industrial liberty, posed as a hero by a certain class of union haters, has always been and always will be an industrial slave and a veritable coward.—*Ex.*

KEEP AN EYE ON THE SPY.

There is no place among the officers of a trade union for men who are crooked. and it is the duty of all true union men to expose openly—but in the meeting-room—those who are known to be crooked. It also is the bounden duty of all true union men and all unions to respect and consider the officers honest until they are proven otherwise, after a trial and a chance to face their accusers. One of the surest ways to disrupt a new union or stunt its growth is to start false rumors against the officers and to insinuate that they are dishonest. Employers know this full well, and there are firms who furnish spies to go into factories and mines for the chief reason of creating a lack of harmony. One of the first things they do is to start rumors of dishonesty and crookedness against the walking delegate and officers of the union. These spies also report the active men in the union and do all they can to discredit a good union man. especially if he is honest and enjoys the confidence of the membership. Beware of the fellow who is always breathing suspicion against any member or officer. Make him prove his charges or treat him as you would a spy.—[*Ex.*

An Innovation.

Kelly—Phwat are ye on sthrike for?

Kerrigan—Shorter hours.

Kelly—But ye wor only wurrukin, eight hours a day.

Kerrigan—But they wor sixty-minute hours; we're sthrikin' for fifty-five-minute wans.—[*Puck.*

You can only help yourself by helping others.

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HARMONY IS WHAT WE WANT.

We Need No Isms—We Can Stick to the Real Object of Unionism

AND NEVER TAKE A BACKWARD STEP.

[From the Union Banner.]

IT is generally conceded that this year, more than any for a long time, union men should bend every energy to the end that no backward step may be taken. We have passed through an exceptionally prosperous period, and all who know anything of the average human being knows that prosperity brings about an apathy. We forget that much of our prosperity is due to our unions, and we forget the battles that have been fought, and in forgetting neglect to keep the organizations on a "war footing," if we may use the expression. No one realizes this quicker than the employer; he is ever on the alert to take advantage of a period of apathy, of the time when we neglect our unions, and ready to take advantage of any slight opening made. We see this daily, and almost daily we feel the effect of the efforts of the unscrupulous employer who thinks the unions have weakened. We find hours increased, or an attempt to do so; ffnd wages decreased, or an attempt in this direction, and all this should teach us that in prosperous times we should be even more punctual about attending meetings and paying dues, and high dues at that. We, each and every one of us, should exert ourselves to the end that large treasuries should be built up. But, most of all,

WE WANT HARMONY.

In times of comparative prosperity, periods immediately following some great victory, we may expect to see discord sown among the workers. Nine times out of ten the real cause of this is some employer. He knows how to sow the seed of discord, and usually finds some willing tool to sow it.

Harmony we must have, and certainly there is no good reason why we should not have it. We need no isms; we can stick to the real object of unionism, and never take a backward step! We can continuously advocate spending our earnings with our friends; forever see to it that none but home-made, union-made goods are bought and carried to the homes, and we should be ever on the alert and keep a careful account of the unemployed so that when they reach a certain point we can readjust the hours of toil.

We should always be busy.

ADVERTISE THE LABEL.

Advertising is the best and least expensive way of reaching the general public. Almost every article sold is advertised by the maker or distributor in one form or another before reaching the consumer. Those articles which are not advertised and the makers who do not advertise claim but little attention from the consuming public.

Advertising is an educator. It educates the consumer as to what to buy, where to buy and when to buy.

Advertising is indispensable and offers value and dividends to the trades union and union workers that desire their union label products to be bought. The sympathy of the public is with the union label movement; nevertheless the public must be educated to make that sympathy of material as well as moral assistance to the workers. The sympathy of the workers, either organized or unorganized, is almost solidly with the union label movement, yet the public in general and the great mass of consuming workers must be educated to buy union label goods.

The workers must be educated to remember outside as well as inside the factories and work places that the money they spend is the money they earn. They must be educated to know that organization extends to spending their wages as well as earning them, and that buying union-label goods is as much a part of organization as organizing a ship's crew, and fully as much to their advantage. They know this now in a certain way, but the knowledge has not taken deep enough root to cause them to demand union-label goods and to make that demand and the purchase of union-label goods a part of every day's business.—*Ex.*

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FOR WAR OR FOR BUSINESS.

The Two Classes of Associations are Singularly Like the Two Classes of Unions.

RAY STANNARD BAKER, in *McClure's Magazine*, divides employers' associations into two classes, "for war" or "for business"—as factors in the "amazing storm of opposition and organization against labor unionism." "First," he says, "these organizations which propose to fight the unions. Their leaders emphasize the fact that industry is war. Second, those which seek to deal with the unions. Their leaders emphasize the fact that industry is business. The two classes of associations are singularly like the two classes of unions. The new associations, like the new union, springs into existence with great enthusiasm, vehemently airs its greivances, bitterly arraigns the other side, pays its dues reluctantly, usually wishes to fight immediately and chafes because results are not more rapidly forthcoming. But gradually the association, as well as the union, begins to overlook the inevitable annoyance; it learns that the strike and lockout, instead of being its prime object of organization are really the reluctant weapon of last resort; it discovers, finally, that the labor problem cannot be settled over night, nor by sulphurous speech-making, nor by violent methods; that it requires long decency on both sides."

In reviewing the methods of these new belligerent organizations and comparing their use of the sympathetic lockout with the union's use of the sympathetic strike, along with the same use of the boycott and feeling against "scab" both in the ranks of capital and of labor, Mr. Baker points out the tendency of these new employers' associations to pass from the excitable, irritable class into the other class which recognizes the fact that industry is business; that employers are merely purchasers of labor; and that employes are merely sellers of labor; that in this relation their interests are not identical, but virtually antagonistic, though not necessarily antagonistic to the point that it would be to the interest of either party to fight the other. As Mr. Baker concludes:

"The condition at present most favorable to industry would seem to be one of strong well-disciplined, reasonable organization on both sides. A great disparity of strength always means the abuse of power by the more vigorous organizations; but the prime object should be peace. The same qualities of fair dealing, honesty and personal contract required in business generally are equally necessary in buying and selling labor—a transaction which is, after all, neither sentiment nor warfare nor speechifying, but business-"—*Broom Maker*.

FIGHTING OFF THE BLUES.

Keen Interests and Happy Thoughts as Well as Work.

IT doesn't figure at all as to how and where the blues originate. Most everybody has them some time or other, yet nobody wants them around. Luckily it is easier to get rid of them than to account for them. Work is generally recommended by advice-givers, because it is argued that the blues keep away from busy folks. But busy people have much besides mere activity to quicken the pulses, promote circulation and keep tone in the system. They start out with keen interests, happy thoughts.

A fit of blues will banish all capacity for getting results from mere mechanical activity. There must be impulse, fire, energy. Out of door exercise among pleasant scenes combines the work cure with the mind cure and will generally start the blues off at a canter. Getting up a heat of real anger at some cantankerous thing as a hen that wont "shoo," or a pig that won't "drive," or any square peg that won't fit a round hole, is death to the blues. This is not orthodox morals, but blues always mean misery, and anger is sometimes only an innocent vent for the feelings. People with real troubles and pains seldom if ever yield to the blues. Diseases and injuries that have importance cause at first deep anxiety, and when the crisis is over, there comes the feeling of joy and grati-

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tude. Again, it would be unorthodox to recommend breaking an arm or wading in frozen slush just to have an ailment to nurse. But sufferers with broken bones and pneumonia pains honestly acquired may be found to condole with, and it is tolerably easy to banish imaginary troubles from one's own mind when face to face with real suffering in the frame of a friend or neighbor. The blues are only a counterfeit; the real thing puts them to shame.—*Ex.*

ISN'T IT SO—

That a trade union is the only organization that represents nothing but the mechanics and laborers?

That it is the only organization that pays benefits to its members when out of work?

That it is the only organization that persistently and continually fights for the employment of the father and the non-employment of the child?

That it is the only organization that the working people can apply to with any right to demand protection against unscrupulous competing sweatshop employers and speculating contractors?

That it is the only organization that employs an agent to devote his entire time to finding employment for the unemployed and to adjust differences between workman and employer?

That it is the only organization that does not demand the passing of a physical examination to entitle its sick or disabled to disability benefits, and its dead from a burial or death benefit!

That it is the only organization that furnishes a publication with free columns to its members, through which the different callings and classes throughout the country may exchange ideas and ventilate abuses or advocate changes necessary for their advancement, comfort and prosperity?

That it is the only organization that prohibits its members from supplanting other working men and women at lower wages or any kind of inferior conditions?

If you have never given this thought, it is time to do it now, whether you are a union man, a non union man, a scab or an employer.—[L. W. Tilden.

An Object Lesson.

Chicago is to be shown in dramatic fashion how many thousands of children are employed in its industries. The Federation of Labor is planning for a great child labor demonstration for the Fourth of July, when all the juvenile toilers of the city will be invited to march through the streets, bearing banners announcing their tasks. An outing in Lincoln park will complete the day's programme. It is believed there will be 20,000 little ones in line. They will come from the sweatshops, the candy factories, laundries, stores and telegraph companies. Every line of industry will contribute its part. This is a plan that ought to be adopted in every industrial center in the country. Let the people have plain object lessons of the crime that is being committed against posterity.—*Labor Clarion.*

Child Labor Evils.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the child labor bill now before the Pennsylvania legislature, says the Newark (N. J.) News. The most active enemies of the child labor bill are not among the mill owners, but among the glass factories in the western part of the state. This is the opposition New Jersey had to overcome, and it is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania people will insist, as Governor Murphy did last year, that the children must be sent to school and must not not work even if the glass factories go out of business. Aside from the humane argument in favor of child labor laws, it is an important industrial fact that where cheap child labor is allowed in one state it creates unjust competition with states in which it is prohibited. There should be practically identical child labor laws in all states.—*Ex.*

The man who succeeds in this life is the hopeful, happy man. Talk cheerfulness, live up to honesty and let the weary old world wag as it will.

Negotiations between employer and employë are possible only when both sides are organized. The non-unionist cannot negotiate; he can only submit.

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THE LUST OF GREED.

Most Active Evil in the Strife Between Capital and Labor.

[Margaret Scott Hall in "Carpenter."

IN the conflict of classes who can accurately place the responsibility for discord or correctly estimate the result of this gigantic struggle? The industrial situation becomes more serious year by year. and it would be unreasonable to suppose it should do so without cause.

Greed is the most active evil of all agencies in the strife between labor and capital. It is the parent body from which almost every sin of humanity has being and development.

The lust of greed, when once its poison begins to circulate in the human heart, perverts every sentiment of pity, generosity and justice. It poisons the even current of domestic felicity and generates hate and envy among brothers and sisters of the same household; it creates strife in neighborhood; it renders politics odious and law a travesty on justice; it creeps into municipalities, and a long suffering public must bear the result; city and government officials produce their annual crop of boodlers. Through the baneful influence of greed religion has its Judases and the church its traitors. Greed is everywhere. Then it is not unnatural that strife and resentment should result.

The base selfishness of a greedy spirit of monopoly has become a crime and the nation's besetting sin.

More and more the sympathies of the vast majority are aroused for the cause of the wronged. Greed grabs faster and faster, and on every hand monopoly grows more and more merciless on all within its grasp.

Within factory walls, bound in fetters of hopeless ignorance, the youth and the poor are shut in a living tomb.

The manufacturers' prosperity is assured at the expense of mind and body —flesh and blood of the poor white serf, whom necessity compels to serve under slavery's new regime!

Little children are sacrified to the god of Mammon, and a Christian culture makes only feeble protest. Gold blind, our Christian people refuse to acknowledge their responsibility for others, weaker and dependent ones, who are made a prey rather than a charge. Refusing to be their brother's keeper our Christian people have persistently avoided the issue. But the situation is at last demanding attention. True disciples of a true God are at last raising a voice against injustice and vainly seeking a remedy for what should have been prevented.

The lowest order of intelligence can be maintained at the lowest rate of expense, while improved minds and bodies would require proportionate increase in life's comforts. Greed has contaminated the lawmakers, and compulsory education must not be agitated. Once when the blight of slavery cursed the nation that mighty man of the people, Abraham Lincoln, stepped from the obscure ranks of labor to be champion of the weak. In a mighty and bloody conflict the fetters were stricken from the slave. Now a new form of of slavery exists for capital's use, and under the new regime the masters are merciless tyrants and the ignorant, wretched slaves are pauperized white people instead of negroes.

* * * * * * *

The conflict of classes is the strife of unequal forces equally determined—labor discontented and capital contemptuous and unrelenting with might the oppressor,

Best he whose shoulders best endure
The load that brings relief;
And best shall be his joy secure
Who shares that joy with grief.

Whatever comes, we would prefer and hope for a perfect plan of arbitration by which all disputes might find ready adjustment. "We pass this way but once," and life seems too short and too fair to allow bitterness and strife to destroy peace. However, caution would suggest that "in union there is strength."

A Quick Rejoinder.

A story of Irish wit is that of an Irishman who boarded a train in which every seat except one was occupied by two people. That seat had as its occupant a young sport and a large shaggy dog. The Irishman stood by the seat expecting that room would be made for him. The young man did not take the hint, but regarded the other who was poorly dressed with ill disguised scorn. At last the Irishman remarked: "That's a foine looking dog ye have with ye. What breed is it?" "It's a cross between a skunk and an Irishman," was the sneer-answer. "Sure, then, its related to both of us," was the instant retort.

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CONSERVATISM IS GROWING.

Wisdom, Prudence and Conservatism Must Mark the Next Few Years.

WE believe the spirit of conservatism is having a rapid and permanent growth in the organizations of the country, and that there is to be a sincere effort made to gain back the public sympathy which a few years ago was so freely extended to the unions in their struggles with employers, and which sympathy has to some extent at least been forfeited by the unwise and too radical actions of some of the newer organizations. We believe the time has come for plain speaking, and to raise a warning voice against any action which it not based upon the strictest justice and the wisest counsel. It is a fact which all students of the labor question realize, that most of the trouble in the ranks of Organized Labor is brought about through the action of some comparatively young organization, which is not satisfied to wait patiently until time and thorough organization has brought them better conditions, but expects to demand and enforce the conditions which older organizations have only achieved after years of patient work and constant agitation, education and organization. The time has come when the old and experienced unions must take charge of affairs, and insist that the new unions shall not attempt to enforce conditions which are apt to embroil other organizations. Wisdom, prudence and conservatism must mark the next few years in the labor movement if the unions expect to maintain the ground they have gained within the past years, and regain the confidence and sympathy they once enjoyed.—*Ex.*

'Tis better to be right than consistent—and better still to be both.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $2.00, in addition to whatever assessments he may have owed at the time of his suspension.

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15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters, and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

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LEVEL HEAD LONG CUT
OLD PEPPER CUT PLUG
UPPER CUT FINE CUT
HAVANA BLOSSOM CLIPPINGS
VIRGINIA BLOSSOM LONG CUT

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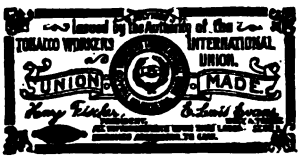
GALLERY OF LABELS.

WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that this LABEL is on it.

BLUE

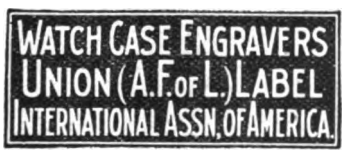


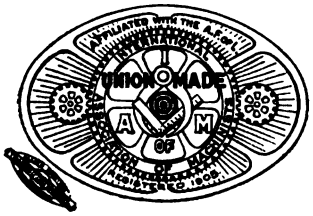
LABEL

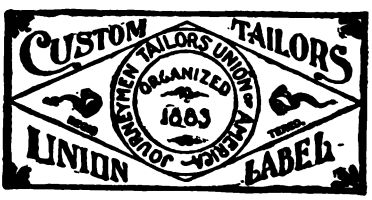
No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

BLUE LABEL

BUY NO OTHER.







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UNION MADE TOBACCO FOR UNION MEN

POWER.....
OLD BURLEY
UNION MINER

LONG CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS

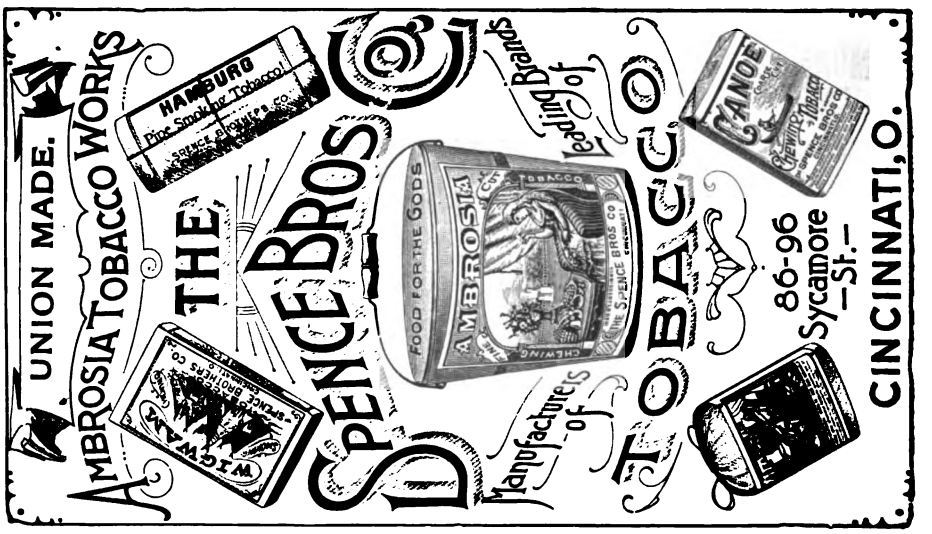
Leidersdorf, Schmidt Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STRONGHOLD

STRONG HOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company



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Berry Suhling Tobacco Co.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Staff of Life Chewing Plug
Sterling Navy
Red Raven Scrap
Federation Cut Plug

These and all other Brands are
UNION MADE
and Bear the UNION LABEL.

TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is NONE STRICTLY UNION without the

BLUE LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being STRICTLY UNION MADE.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **DO NOT BUY NO OTHER.**

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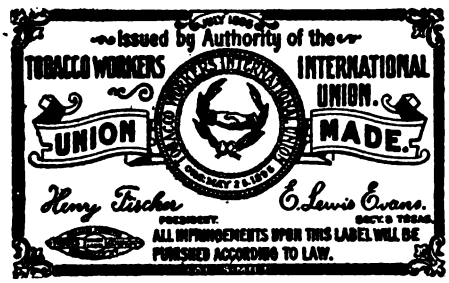

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